The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,810 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
L SUTLEJ	4119	800	A. H. Johnson	8th Oct.
M BENGAL	4540	800	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Hazelwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4196	400	F. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	26th Oct.
HYDASPES	3264	500	G. Scrivener	26th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 550, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

				1886.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	14th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	Capt. G. Boothby	23rd Nov
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. W. Russell	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Donaldson	14th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. W. Hutchison	25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA.. 3,410 480 Capt. W. S. Young. 4th Nov,

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles
Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 15th October

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

THE FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENT AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

KEMP & CO.'s
COMPLETE SETS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in a polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100, Sets (Cabinet Size), consisting of Bellows, Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphram, adjustable Tripod Stand, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ¼ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in a box, neat and compact.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on MONDAY, 11th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.
Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH PATES.

Goose Liver (Pâté d'Foie Gras)	Truffled	3 2
Partridge (Pâté d'Perdreaux)	& without	
Snipe (Pâté Becassines)	truffled,	
Woodcock (Pâté d'Becasses)	large tin.	2 14
Goose Liver, small, truffled		1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VEGETABLES,
IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

		Rs.	as.
Petits Pois Fins au Naturel	tin	0	9
Haricots Verts	,,	0	9
Macedoine	,,	0	10
Truffles Fins	per bottle	1	10
Champignons, 1 ere choix	1lb. tins	0	7
Do. do.	1lb. ,,	0	12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.	

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

KEILLER'S CHERRY.	KEILLER'S APRICOT

1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
MICROSCOPES.

THE largest, best, and most varied selection in India, made specially for us, by the following eminent Makers :—"The Maker to the French Ministry of War," "Nachet," "Prazmowsky (successor to Hartuack) and "Lebrun" of Paris.

Profusely illustrated catalogues forwarded by post on application.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last seventeen years as a Sound, Wholesome and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8, per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	,, 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors and Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

in extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

DRESS SUITS

FROCK SUITS

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80 0	BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85 0	DITTO DITTO, in fine twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50 0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95 0	DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75 0	VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95 0	TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17 0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9 0		

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC **** do.	,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC *** do.	,, 32 0	,, 62 0
COGNAC ** do.	,, 27 8	,, 53 0
COGNAC * do.	,, 25 8	,, 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	,, 22 8	,, 43 0
LOOK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.	SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace from	3 12	Fine Cotton Silk Clocks per doz. pair	11 8
Balbriggan Lace from	7 0	,, ,, Embroidered Fronts ,,	19 0
Silk Lace from	10 0	Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks...per pair	2 12
Brown Merino, Very Fine from	7 0	Lisle Thread Stripes per doz.	16 8
White Summer Merino, Very Fine from	4 8	Balbriggan New Stripes from	21 0
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear from	7 8	PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
International	2 8	Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. from	21 0
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8	Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear per pair	2 12
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors from	17 8
Brown Merino from	8 0		
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin from	6 8		
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests from	8 8		
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns from	9 0		
International do. from	3 0		

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

FOR THE RAINS!!
MRS. LAKE,
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.	Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.	Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.	Feathers and Aigrettes.
White and Coloured Indian Musli	Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes,	Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.	Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS

MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT :
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT :
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESINGERS.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on Tuesday, October 12th, commencing at 9-30 p. m. Members of the Society can obtain free Admission Tickets for themselves, and also Tickets for their guests. Price One rupee each, on application to the Acting Honorary Secretary.

F. WARD,
Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR.

NOTICE.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S S. S. MALACCA 1,045 Tons, Capt. Schacht will leave this for Zanzibar direct on MONDAY, the 11th inst. For Freight and Passage apply to

HAJEE MAHOMED BAWKER,
Mandvi, Israel Mohla, No 20. Agent.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32 Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th day of November 1886, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following Business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1886.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company, will be closed from 7th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors'
BENN ASHLEY & Co.
Secretaries.

Bombay, 7th November 1886.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the following Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32 Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 8th day of November 1886, at 4 O'clock p. m., for the purpose of PASSING the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS mentioned in the said Requisition.

By order of the Directors,
BENN ASHLEY & Co.
Secretaries.

Bombay, 7th October 1886.

Bombay, 30th September 1886.

TO, THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED

GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned Shareholders in the Colaba Press Company, Limited, in accordance with power given to us, in Clause 12 of the Deed of Co-Partnership of the Company, beg to request you to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, on Monday, the 8th day of November 1886, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions :—

1. That Clause 34 of the Deed of Co-partnership of the Company be, and it is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the following words at the end of the said Clause, viz., "and that the Trustees of the Company shall never consist" of more or less than three."

2. That Clause 38 of the Deed of Co-partnership of the Company be, and it is hereby amended by omitting therefrom the words "shall within two months after every such event" and substituting in their place the words "may, but shall not be bound to."

3. That after Clause 38 of the Deed of Co-partnership of the Company, the following Clauses be and they are hereby added :—

"38 A.—That notwithstanding anything contained in these presents the Proprietors of the said Company may by resolution passed by a majority of the persons duly qualified proprietors present and voting either personally or by proxy at any general Meeting require the Trustees or Trustee of the Company for the time being, or any resigning Trustee or Trustees to convey, assign, transfer, and make over to the Company all or any property held by such Trustees or Trustee, or resigning Trustee or Trustees, so as to be vested in the Company, its Successors and Assignees as absolute owners, and upon any such resolution being passed such Trustees or Trustee or resigning Trustee or Trustees shall convey, assign, transfer and make over to the Company the property so required to be conveyed, assigned transferred and made over so as to be vested as aforesaid."

"38 B.—That as soon as all the property of the said Company shall have been conveyed, assigned, transferred and made over to the Company by the Trustees or Trustee of the Company for the time being or any resigning Trustees or Trustee all the property of the said Company to which the said Company is or may become entitled shall be vested in the said Company, and that from thenceforth there shall be no Trustees of the said Company, and all the provisions in the Deed of Co-partnership, dated the 10th day of December 1868, and all other provisions if any in the said Company's regulations relating to the property of the Company being vested in Trustees, the number of Trustees, appointment of new Trustees, vacating the office of Trustees, or otherwise relating to the office of Trustees, be repealed, rescinded, and struck out from the regulations of the said Company."

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servants,
W. M. MACDONALD.
અલાદીન પરેમજી.
i.e. ALLADIN PREMJEE.
કાંજી રૂપજી.
i.e. CANJEE ROOPJEE.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh, and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34...Rs.	3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30... „	3 4
„ 3	STAMBOUL ...	„ 34... „	3 8
„ 4	IONE	„ 24... „	2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS.....	Rs. 25...Rs.	2 10
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20... „	2 4
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GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20...Rs.	2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE...	„ 18... „	2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15... „	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR.....	Rs. 18 ..... Rs.	2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA.....	„ 15 ..... „	1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouth-pieces.
Orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

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BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM CAIRO.

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EXTRA SUPERIOR.....Rs.	3 12
MEDIUM..... „	2 12

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Criouleansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES' increasing sale is the most conclusive evidence of the great superiority they enjoy over all others. Further proofs are yet being afforded by the great success they obtain at the various exhibitions in all the quarters of the globe. Prices from Rs. 50, 10 per cent. discount for cash. 5 Church-gate St., Bombay.

FANS ! FANS ! ! FANS ! ! !—For the Hot Weather, suitable as Ladies' PRESENTS ; some very pretty Designs. Best Value for the money. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RUGBY HOTEL,
MATHERAN,
IS NOW OPEN.

WE have received a Fresh Consignment of JOHN JEFFREY'S ALE in HOGSHEADS in most excellent Condition.—FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

WANTED—A LADY TUTOR for two Parsee Girls learning English. None need APPLY who cannot speak Gujrati or Hindustani well. Apply by letter to "S. D. P.," care of this paper.

FUNERAL LODGE in MEMORY of the late Rt. Wor. Bro. JEHANGIR GUSTADJI, PAST MASTER of LODGE RISING STAR of WESTERN INDIA No. 342 S.C., at 5-30 p.m., TO-DAY, at the Freemason's Hall, Clare Road, Byculla.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET—The TOP FLOOR in Bellasis Road opposite Kemp & Co. Rent Rs. 30 per month, Apply to "M", care of this paper.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

LEATHER WRITING DESKS.—The "Alliance" and many other excellent Desks to select from. Prices from Rs. 35. At STEWARD & Co., 4 Church-gate Street.

TRAVELLING-KIT WAREHOUSE.—Portmanteaus, Overland-Trunks, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Folding Cane and Canvas Chairs, &c., &c., at Y. A. LACKA, & Co., Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,971-10-10 Stg.

WANTED—A competent experienced European SPINNING MASTER for a Local Cotton Mill. Apply, stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to "A. B.," care this paper.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for Bulsar Municipality. Salary Rs. 50, rising according to qualifications. An L.C.E. preferred. Apply to the President, before the 20th October, 1886.

SUPERFINE CARDBOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c.,
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles and Bicycle, Flour Mills, Grain Crushers, Perambulators, &c., &c. ; a large stock always on hand, with all the latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities, P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

"TERAI HATS." Best Soft French Felt, Rs. 8 each. Hard Felt Hats, Drab, Coffee, Brown and Black Rs. 5-15 each. These are wonderful Value and well worth Inspection. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. tins. MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES' ROLLED BACON.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT
both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 2 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their room, as follows :—
1 case gold threads.
1 case 25 pieces shakarcloth (India made).
27 cases of quart and 17 cases of pint bottles of Pilsen beer from Nickan and Co.
1 Theodolight (second-hand), 1 old safe.
On account and at the risk of the underwriter —S.B. 1-35 —35 cases sewing machines, damaged by sea water.
1 second-hand English buggy.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 8th October, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of medical books, plated curry-dishes, fish knife and fork, reading lamp, dinner, dessert and tea services, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Do. strong second hand office shigram.
1 strong built Victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse 14-2 goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong built dog-cart by Collett and Co.
1 handsome strong built brougham with a powerful Australian horse and harness.
12 double and 12 single rein bridles, 4 martin sales, 9 dog-muzzles, and 4 driving bits.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 156, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome full-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong convertible victoria in good order, a handsome strong fast-trotting grey Arab horse, set of brass mounted English single harness, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. M. SIMPSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th October 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey dhoties
5 „ „ shirtings,
5 cases prints.
2 „ plain satins.
15 bales each 300 lbs. T. red full weight yarn No. 40.
2 cases 250 reams note paper.
2 „ 36 doz. assorted essence.
1 English made lady's side saddle with dockin seat.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Robert Craigie, consisting of bottles of quinine and medicines, condensed milk, essence of beef, enema-wearing apparl, fiddle, &c.
By order of Motechund Purbhoodass, and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ramjee.
About 2,000 pieces grey dhoties.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light landau.
1 „ victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SCOTCH WHISKY.

ON MONDAY next, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
50 boxes John O'Groat's fine Scotch whisky in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of household and office furniture at Khalasee Chuckla, or Furniture Bazaar, without the Fort.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khalasee Chuckla, the valuable stock-in-trade of the late Mr. Dhalla Canjee, consisting of carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.
The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANDORA AND IN OOMERKHADY PAKHADY NEW ROAD IN BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. J. D. Gonsalves, surviving executor of the will of Francis De Silva, deceased, and with the permission of the Court, obtained by the said Mr. J. D. Gonsalves on the 2nd day of August 1886, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned landed properties :—

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the said Francis DeSilva, deceased, in all that piece of ground at Bandora, in the Salsette Districts and subdivision, in the Tanna district, together with the two-storied house, cookroom, buildings and erections standing thereon, situate on the south side of a public passage leading to Bandora Bazaar, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under No. 219, and bounded on the east by the property of the heirs and representatives of the late Bastiao Lorence Patel, on the north by the said public road, and on the south by the property of the said Bastiao Lorence Patel, and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Francis DeSilva, deceased.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All the right, title and interest of Francis DeSilva, deceased, in all that piece and parcel of fazandari ground, with the messuages, tenements, and the two rows of dwelling houses standing theron, situate in Oomerkhady Pakhady new road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 53, and bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Harren on the west by the house of Mr. Stephenson, on the north by a public road called Oomerkhady Road, and on the south by a public drain, and which said property was in the occupation of the said Francis DeSilva, deceased, and is now in the occupation of his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors for the surviving executor, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE MAHARANEE ROLLER FLOUR MILL AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady Back Road.
The Machinery of the Maharanee Roller Flour Mill consisting of :—
one 10 H. P. 2 pairs of stone mills, 2 high-class centrifugal shifting machines, 4 elevators, 2 conveyors, 1 wheat-cleaning machine "eureka," 1 stone extracting machine, 1 exhaust, 1 ventilator, and one length of shafting with 14 pulleys.
The above machinery is in very good condition, having been very little used, and is a complete self-acting plant for a flour mill on small scale, and will make a handsome return, if properly worked. The purchaser will have the option to take on lease the building in which the above machinery is erected.
On view at Khetwady Back Road, 2nd Lane.

SALE OF Valuable stock-in-trade and furniture of the shop known as "Bellatee Bungalow," on the Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Parsee Gymnasium.
On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above shop the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of albums, hand and travelling bags, parasols, ladies' boots and shoes, glassware, flower vases, China cups and saucers, table lamps, table ornaments, perfumery, mechanical toys, silmanstores, cutlery, spoons, forks, pier glasses, pictures, shop furniture, &c.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th October, 1886.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St, London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES,
AGENTS, THACKER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., PRESTON AND Co., and PHILIP AND Co., Bombay, and the Stores and Bazars in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers within out charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months .....5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease to invigorate the nervous media and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), for which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE is enormously quick short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of informing you how the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether it has ever imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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BODGER, WARBURTON & Co
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARET'S SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or .....Rs.	55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..... „	52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... „	58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne ..... „	46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry ..... „	38 0	„ 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN
CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra..... „	44 0	„ 47 0

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From J. M. FABSTMANNS, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer .....Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... „	16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer ..... „	17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch ..... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein ..... „	21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg ..... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer ..... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner ..... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... „	34 0	„ ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 5th instant.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th, 10 feet 2 inches against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Kharif harvesting progressing in ten talukas. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Tatta 24, 37 and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting commenced. Rabi operations progress. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 26 and 40; Sukkur 20, 30 and 40; and Larkhana 20, 27 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting commenced throughout the district. River at Kotri on 4th, 10 feet 2 inches against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Cattle-disease in one and fever in nine talukas. Wheat 25½, bajri 38, jowari 40, rice white 20 and red 28 pounds per rupee. Days and nights unusually hot.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Early kharif crops being harvested. Cattle-disease continues in taluka Kashmor. Health good.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 16 cents, total 33 inches 20 cents. Reaping of kharif commenced in some talukas. Rain urgently wanted for cotton and rice crops. Slight fever in Daskroi and Dholka Talukas. Wheat 31 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 2 inches 10 cents, Dohad 27 cents, Kalol 47 cents, Jhalod 1 inch 27 cents, and Halol 1 inch 53 cents. Rain beneficial to later sown crops; more wanted. Rice and other crops withering in Dohad. Rice and other early sown crops suffered slightly in Godhra and Kalol from want of rain. Cutting of early sown rice and banti progressing in Halol. Public health good. Cattle-disease in two villages of Dohad; 10 animals were attacked during the week. Wheat 25, bajri 33 and maize 59 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain in Nadiad 6 cents, Thasra 30 cents, Anand 45 cents, Borsad 70 cents and Cairo 7 cents; for want of it crops have begun to suffer in Nadiad, Anand and Borsad talukas, and it is much needed throughout the district. In Nadiad and Matar talukas reaping of bajri and paddy progressing. Weather very warm. Slight fever in Matar Taluka and Kapadvanj town. Bajri 33½, wheat 26½ and rice 21 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 16 cents at Broach, total 38 inches 77 cents; rain in Vagra 63 cents, Amod 1 inch 85 cents, Jambusar 2 inches, Anklesvar 70 cents and Hansot 25 cents. This rain has greatly improved the standing crops except rice. A little more required in parts of Anklesvar, Broach and Vagra talukas. Slight fever in Vagra, Amod and Jambusar talukas. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Fall of rain in the week has proved beneficial to the standing crops; more rain still wanted. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi Taluka still continues. Slight fever in Olpad, Bardoli and Mandvi, and small-pox in Bulsar. Jowari 36 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather close and cloudy. Light showers all over the district, except Sindkheda, Shirpur and Bhusaval; maximum 1 inch 24 cents in Nandurbar, minimum 10 cents at Jalgaon; more rain urgently required for standing crops and sowing of rabi. Fever in Dhulia, Savda and Jamner; small-pox in Nandurbar. Wheat 33 pounds and bajri 45 pounds 8 tolas.

Nasik.—Rain in Dindori 89 cents, Nandgaon 85 cents and Chandor 48 cents; in other talukas maximum in Egutpuri 7 in. 20 cents; minimum in Niphad 1 inch; more rain required in Chandor and Nandgaon talukas. Rainfall during the week beneficial to standing kharif crops. Preparations for rabi sowings continue. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in 1 village in Nandgaon. Wheat 25½ bajri 33¾ and rice 20¾.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 29th 3rd and 5th total of week 1 inch 41 cents; total to date 98 inches 50 cents, being 29 inches 78 cents above average. Abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 29th to 20 cool on 2nd, remained 2° cool on 3rd, fell to 3° cool on 4th and rose to 1° cool on 5th. Vapour in air excessive from 29th to 1st, afterwards normal. Wind normal on 1st; abnormal wind from north-north-west on 29th and 30th and from south-east on 2nd and from south-south-east and strong from 3rd to 5th. Lightning on 30th and 4th; thunder and lightning on 1st; thunder on 2nd.

Thana.—Rain 5 inches 22 cents, total 113 in. 45 cents. Heavy rain on the 1st in the town of Thana; crops good except in talukas Dhanu, Mahim and Vada, where a slight loss is anticipated owing to recent break in the weather. Small-pox in taluka Karjat; fever in five and cattle-disease in three talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 4th instant). —Rain 1 inch 43 cents, total 99 inches 34 cents. slight fever in Pen, Panvel and Roha talukas; cholera in 2 villages of Alibag Taluka; cattle-disease in Alibag Panvel, Roha and Mangoan talukas. Crops good. Rice scond sort 24 pounds 31 tolas, and tar dal 2nd sort 19 pounds 21 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 2 inches 61 cents, total 117 inches 47 cents. Rain in this week more than necessary throughout the district, which retarded reaping and injured standing crops. Fever prevalent, small-pox in 1 and cattle-disease in three talukas, particularly bad round Ratnagiri. Public health generally good. Nagli 17-50 vari 17-44 and rice 11-24.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 4 inches 89 cents in Petha Ambegaon, minimum 98 cents in Indapur Taluka. Late fall of rain has greatly benefited the standing crops and slightly injured the bajri already reaped and that fit for reaping. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli talukas. Bajri 39 and jowari 54 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowar 48 pounds per rupee in Poona city.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Rahuri 5 inches 95 cents, Parner 3 inches 67 cents, Akola 3 inches 40 cents, Nagar 2 inches 74 cents, Nevasa 2 inches 27 cents, Jamkhed 2 inches 12 cents, Shrigonda 2 inches 9 cents Kopurgaon 2 inches, Sangamner 1 inch 30 cents, Karjat 83 and Shevgaon 82 cents. Kharif crops and public health good. Rabi sowing completed in Nagar, in progress in 7, not yet undertaken in 3 talukas. Bajri maximum 60, minimum 39, and jowari maximum 120, minimum 48 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 85 cents, in Barsi 1 inch 60 cents, in Madha 2 inches 17 cents, in Karmala 94 cents, in Pandharpur 2 inches 14 cents, in Sangola 70 cents, and in Malsiras 1 inch 28 cents. Standing crops good. Rabi sowing in progress. Cattle-disease in Barsi Taluka. More rain wanted in Sholapur Taluka. Jowari 69½ and bajri 49 pounds.

Satara.—Sufficient rain throughout the Collectorate for standing kharif crops as well as for rabi sowing. Public health very good. Bajri 36-37 and jowari 42-22.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in, Bijapur 4 inches 7 cents, minimum in Hungund 83 cents. Kharif, jowari and bajri in car. Rabi and jowari sowing completed. Gram and wheat sowing commenced. Jowari 66 and bajri 56 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 87 cents, total 34 inches 32 cents; elsewhere from 5 inches 25 cents in Chandgad to 17 cents in Sampgaon. Rice crops much benefited by the rainfall. Kharif fairly good, except o east and south-east, where they are suffering from want of rain. Jowari and bajri 47 pounds per rupee each.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except in Mundargi, varying from 2 inches 86 cents in Karajgi to 9 cents in Kod; more required for rice crops, which are moderate. Jowari and other early crops good. Cotton sowing still in progress in part of the district Slight fever in Bankapur and Hangal. Cattle-disease in Kalghatgi and Dharwar, Rice 25 and jowari 52 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 4 inches 98 cents, total 137 inches 6 cents; Sirsi 2 inches 89 cents, Yellapur 1 inch 14 cents, and Haliyal 1 inch 55 cents. Harvest continues in Karwar Taluka. Rice crop in ear above ghat. Fever in Mundgod. Public health generally good. Cattle-disease in 6 talukas. Rice common in Karwar and district average 13 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health fair. Rain 55 cents, total 35 inches 51 cents, more rain much required. Fever still prevailing in some parts. Wheat 32, bajri 29 and jowari 41 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1 inch 36 cents, total 20 inches 39 cents. Fever prevailing. Crops good. Bajri 34. jowari 44 and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 34 cents, total 36 inches 63 cents. Standing crops suffer for want of rain. Cattle-disease in Sidhpur and Visnagar. Bajri 28, wheat 20 and rice common 20 pounds.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1886-87:—

In the month of August, 1886.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	9,02,310	52,11,065	61,13,375
Exports	6,30,499	9,18,420	15,48,919
Net Imports	2,71,811	42,92,645	45,64,45
To the end of the month of Aug., 1886 (Progressive).			
Imports	1,18,69,729	3,21,72,553	4,40,42,282
Exports	42,63,411	46,13,345	88,76,756
Net Imports	76,00,238	2,75,59,738	3,51,85,576

Silver received and coined in the M intsduring the official year 1886-87:—

In the month of Au ust, 1886.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	6,693	8,166	14,859
Coined & Examined	.....	.....	.....
To the end of the month of Aug., 1886 (Progressive).			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	81,31,576	1,18,01,913	1,99,38,489
Coined & Examined	82,13,165	1,29,78,893	2,11,92,061

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—A local paper states that Government is willing to help the Calcutta Volunteers to build a suitable head-quarters for the corps, and is prepared to advance Rs. 31,000, repayable in ten years, without interest This sum, added to the Rs. 9,400 at credit of the building fund, should suffice to defray the cost of a handsome structure. The new uniform of the Calcutta Volunteers, as settled by the Special Dress Committee, will, it is said be identical with that of the Bombay Volunteers, so far as the coat is concerned—scarlet with dark blue facings, and white trimming. The trousers of the rank and file, instead of having down the side the broad white stripe of the Bombay Volunteers, will have white piping only. The trousers of the officers will have only a 1½ inch stripe of silver lace, and officer's tunics will be trimmed with silver lace instead of white cord. Government will be asked to allow the corps to use brown leather accoutrements instead of "the buff belts and pouches," prescribed in the regulations for all corps clothed in blue or scarlet, the reason being that the brown belts, slings, &c., are easier kept in order, and buff accoutrements not properly pipeclayed have an unsightly appearance on parade. If Government will not permit brown belts to be used, pipeclay will be the order of the day. As the revised Volunteer Regulations do not allow of members of the Police holding any position in a Volunteer Corps other than "private" or "honorary," the non-commissioned officers of long standing in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have been called upon to resign their rank.

A HUNGARIAN HERO OF '48.

HUNGARIAN papers announce the death of old Ferencz Rényi, a hero of one of the most terrible episodes of the Hungarian War of Independence in 1848. For thirty-six years Rényi has been a lunatic in a Buda-Peath asylum, and the history of his sufferings is recorded after his death by the *Petit Parisien*. Ferencz Rényi was a young schoolmaster of twenty-seven years at the beginning of the war, proud, handsome, and full of buoyant life. His pupils adored him, and he was always welcome among the villagers, whether he came with his violin to play to their dances or whether his voice was heard among the patriots chanting the praise of their country. He lived with his mother and sister, and was engaged to a bright young Hungarian girl, when the Government, after, proclaiming the independence of the country, called all good patriots to arms. Ferencz left his school and enlisted in the ranks. One day, after having fought valiantly at the head of a detachment of soldiers, he was taken prisoner by the Austrians. Brought before General Haynau, Rényi refused to indicate the place where the rest of his regiment lay hidden. On learning that his home was in a neighbouring village the general sent for the mother and sister, and brought them into the room where the prisoner was kept. "Now give me the information I require, if the lives of these two women are dear to you," said General Haynau to him. Rényi trembled, his eyes filled with tears, but he remained silent. "Do not speak, my son," cried the old mother, "do your duty, and think not of me, for at the best I have only a few days to live." "If you betray your country," added his sister, "our name will be covered with shame, and what is life without honour? Do not speak, Ferencz. Be calm; I shall know how to die." Rényi remained silent, and a few minutes later the two women were dead. Another trial was to come. General Haynau sent for Renyi's future wife, who was weaker than his mother and sister. With wild cries the girl flung herself at her lover's feet, pleading: "Speak, speak, Ferencz. See, I am young. I love you; do not let me be killed. You will save yourself and me if you speak out. When you are free we will go far away and be happy. Speak, my Ferencz, and save your future wife." She took his hands, clinging to him as a drowning man clings to his last support. The young Hungarian was choked with tears, but suddenly he pushed the girl aside and turned away. Once more she cried to him, but he did not heed her. Then the soldiers seized her. "Be cursed," she shrieked; "be cursed, you who let me die; you who kill me; who are my assassin." Rényi remained silent. The girl was shot, and the prisoner was taken back into his cell, but his reason had fled, and he was dismissed. Some friends found him and gave him a shelter; till after Hungary was once more suppressed and peace established, they obtained a place for him in the asylum in which he has recently died.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAPS.

JUST as the newly instituted weight-for-age races, such as the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot and the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown, are exercising a very detrimental effect upon order races like the Derby and the St. Leger, so the many new and valuable handicaps which have been brought into existence at Manchester, Leicester, and other places are telling upon events like the Chester Cup, the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, which at one time stood out far in advance of all other handicaps. The Chester Cup has quite lost the importance which once attached to it, and the two autumn handicaps at Mewmarket seem to be in almost as bad a case. The entries were never so fewas they have been this year, as only eighty-two horses were nominated for the one and ninety-seven for the other; whereas the average up to any time within the last ten years was quite double that number. Nor are the acceptances so large in proportion as to give promise of good fields, only fifty horses, representing twenty-two distinct stables, being left in the Cesarewitch, and sixty-one, representing twenty-five stables in the Cambridgeshire. The best thing that can be said about the Cesarewitch is, that the handicap seems to be framed in a way to give general satisfaction; as, of the ten horses weighted at 8st. or more, seven have accepted. The post of honour is assigned to Mr. Barclay's Bendigo (9st. 8lb.), who is called on to concede 3lb. to Mr. Hammond's St. Gatien, who won this race two years ago and has a fair chance of securing it a second time. Plaisanterie who won it last year, was entered, but is not qualified to compete; and a third winner of the race is among the acceptances, this being Mr. Lambert's Don Juan (7 st. 3 lb.), whose four stable-companions include Chelsea (7 st. 10 lb.). This latter colt has run well enough to make it doubtful whether The Bard (8 st. 8 lb.) can give him 12 lb.; and now that General Owen Williams, the part-owner of The Bard, has made a match for this colt to run a match against Ormonde at 10 lb. in October, he is not likely to be seen out in the Cesarewitch. That he would nearly win if reserved for this race is the opinion of many good judges; though there are others in the same interest, such as Mr. Childwick's Harpenden and Le Caissier, both handicapped at 7st. 1 lb., who will possibly be substituted for him. Then there is Lord Alington's Candlemas (7 st. 10 lb.), the sole representative of the Kingsclere stable, and Mr. Douglas Baird's Atheling (7 st.), who won the Scarborough Stakes at Doncaster yesterday. It cannot be said, however, that Atheling's victory was of much significance, and his trial-horses have shown such poor form that it is hard to understand why so much is thought of him. There seems likley to be more than one candidate from A. Taylor's stable, as the Dowager-Duchess of Montrose has five and the Duke of Beaufort three candidates; among the former being Devil to Pay (7 st 6 lb.), who has not run since the Duchess gave 4,100 guineas for him at the late Mr. Bowes's sale, and Oberon, who cost her 2,500 guineas as a yearling. Oberon, with 7 st. 5 lb. to carry, is as good a favourite as anything, and it will be strange if Sir Robert Jardine does not supply a favourite in one of his three acceptances—probably in Riversdale (7 st. 4 lb.), who is a better horse than his running in the Great Yorkshire Stakes would lead one to believe. Herr Hirsch's Althorp (8st. 5lb. and Mr. Cannon's Postcript (7st. 11b.), the latter of whom was third last year to Plaisanterie, have nothing to complain of in the way of weight; but it is quite likely that several of the above horses will be put out of Court by what occurs between this and the 12th of October.

Some of them, no doubt, will be found a fortnight later at the post for the Cambridgeshire—a race which has secured sixty-one acceptances out of ninety-seven entries; among them being Bendigo (9 st. 9 lb.), who is almost as good a favourite as anything else, and who has already contested the race three times, winning it as a three-yerr-old and finishing second in 1884 to Florence and last year to Plaisanterie. Bendigo certainly seems to have a better chance than Milton (9 st. 7 lb.) or Crafton (9 st. 2lb.), who come next in the list; and good three-year-olds as The Bard (8 st. 13 lb.) and Saraband (8 st. 12 lb.) are, they would, even if sent to the post, succumb to lighter-weighted horses of their own age. There were no fewer than twenty-two other horses handicapped between 8 st. 10 lb. and 8 st., of which Fulmen, Despair, Kinsky, Present Times, Button Park, MacMahon, Eastern Emperor, and St. Michael have been eliminated; and the general impression is, that Tyrone (7 st. 7 lb.) will be the best of the three-year-olds, he having already shown great speed over courses almost as trying as the Cambridgeshire. As in the Cesarewitch, A. Taylor has a very strong hand; no fewer than ten of the acceptances being trained in his stable, and one or other of them is certain to be heavily backed; the one which at present is in best demand being Carlton (6 st. 13 lb.). William Goater's stable has six possible competitors, including Chelsea (8 st. 4lb.) and Don Juan (7 st.); while in the event of the Bard and Saraband not running, their respective stables have several other horses of good class to select from, including Philosophy (7 st. 6 lb.), whose weight is the same as Ste. Alvere. This latter filly is by no means badly handicapped, though Andrassy (7 st. 3lb.), in the same stable, is said to be in reserve for this race, in which Cardinal Wolsey (6 st. 10lb.) has perhaps, "on paper," a better chance than anything else. There will not, however, be much genuine speculation upon the race until the Cesarewitch has been run for; though there seems little chance of the double event being again secured, as it was by Plaisanterie last year, by Foxhall in 1881, and by Rosebery in 1876.

THE AMATEUR PALMISTRY CRAZE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Standard* this morning over the signature "Vilified" a protest against the latest craze of society—Amateur Palmistry. "Vilified" says:—

You can hardly now find any social gathering, from a wedding breakfast to a pic-nic, at which some lady or gentleman does not profess the occult art of science; and as curiosity is quite as prevalent a social curse as ever it was, of course you have, in your turn, to surrender your hand for investigation. Let me at once admit that the requisite manipulations of one's hand by a fair experimenter are not altogether unpleasant to the *corpus vile*, and one does not mind hearing a little harmless nonsense about "lines of life," "mounts of Jupiter and Mercury," "stars," "crosses," and the like; but I do not like to be told my finger-tips are "quarrelsome," and when the young lady gravely raises her eyes to mine and says, "You have twice betrayed a trusting heart, and once it was through avarice," I feel positively uncomfortable. Especially annoying is it to have one's wife come up just in time to hear, "From first to last your career has been, and will be, dominated by the influence of three women!" Worst of all, you are expected to admit that there may be something in all this, and that the Sibyl has certainly made some startling hits. If you pooh-pooh it, every one at once concludes that you resent being told bitter home truths. The palmist of the clubs has no redeeming features. His touch is unpleasant, and he does not strive to stay what he can in your favour. On the contrary, I believe that under cover of his pretended art he delights in a disagreeable plainness of speech for which under ordinary circumstances one would kick him. On the other hand, I have heard him butter some of my friends in a manner wholly contemptible. Let me put this dilemma. If the palmist can read my history and character upon my hand, he ought to be bound by the secresy of the confessional. If he cannot, he is a mere humbug.

A "SIMPLY MAGNIFICENT" WEDDING CAKE.

AT a recent wedding reception at which some of the members of the new Cabinet and "our only General" figured as relatives and honoured guests, the bride's cake (says the *British and Foreign Confectioner*) was a simply magnificent structure—eight tiers, each varying in the style of ornamentation. The cake rested on a silver plateau, with a handsome filigree work reaching slantwise from the plateau to the cloth of blue velvet, or plush, covered with lace. The edge of the blue material was a gold lace filigree and deep gold grass fringe, with horseshoes, "for good luck," worked at each of the four corners, with gold thread and pearls. There was nothing on this table except the cake and a few boats of flowers in the new shaded grass. The cake was surrounded about three inches distant by a most exquisite wreath of stephanotis, Kalosanthes jasminia, la Dame Blanche heliotropes, and a white fuchsia, called "Charming Bride." Three double (entwined) horseshoes were on the upright rim of the first tier, amid a grouping of fern leaves, in white sugarwork. On the top was an artistic grouping of the two families' shields, crests, &c., and the new quartering allowed by the marriage. The shields were about eight inches long, the crests at their deepest point two inches long. The next tiers represented "The Seven Ages of Man," founded on Shakspeare's lines. The old woman nursing the babe on the top of the cake was as fine an old body as the famous dame Pears's soap has made to be of world-wide renown; while the fine piping of the baby's dress was just as beautiful as if fresh from the Huntingdon lace workers pillow."

ENGLISH RACING NOTES.

THE race for the St. Leger was deprived of what little interest it might otherwise have possessed when Minting and Saraband, the only two horses which could be regarded as having anything like a chance of coping with Ormonde, were struck out; and the knowledge that the Duke of Westminster's colt would, if he met with no accident, be as certain to win the St. Leger as it is possible that anything in racing can be certain will have kept many of the accustomed visitors from going to Doncaster. In no other way can the falling-off in the railway traffic—roughly estimated at 20 per cent. by those who have the working of it—be accounted for; as the harvest, which sometimes keeps the north-country people away from Doncaster, is more advanced than usual, and "times" are not worse than they have been of late in the largest of English counties. Still, when full allowance has been made for the falling-off, the attendance was a very large one, and would strike those who had never seen Doncaster before as enormous; while it included nearly all the chief patrons of the turf, among others the heir to the throne, whose horses are trained in the same stable as that which has sent out Ormonde to achieve so many triumphs. That the St. Leger would form yet another laurel in his wreath seemed to be beyond doubt; and, when one candidate after another had the pen put through his name, it was feared that he might be allowed to walk over. But the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, nothing daunted by the defeats which St. Mirin had sustained in the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, determined to run him; and Mr. Baird's St. Michael was also thought worth backing for a place, if not to win. Then the Duke of Westminster, knowing that stamina was his colt's forte, sent Coracle to make the running for him, as he had done in the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby, while three unexpected runners cropped up in Mr. Vyner's Lord Lumley, Mr. James Lowther's Easington, and Mr. T. Jennings's Exmoor. But the odds on Ormonde increased as the hour of the contest drew nigh, and there was in reality little betting save as to St. Mirin or St. Michael being placed second. The seven runners reached the post in good time, after being paraded past the Grand Stand; and, though one false start was caused by the fractiousness of Easington, Lord Marcus Beresford soon dropped his flag; and the race, or rather procession, began. Exmoor and Coracle made the running, with Ormonde third, until the last turn, where Archer sent him to the front and came along at his leisure; G. Barrett, the jockey, of St. Mirin, making an unavailing attempt to get on terms with him. St. Mirin, however, easily beat all the others; and St. Michael could not even get third place, being some way in rear of Exmoor, with Coracle fifth, and Easington and Lord Lumley pulling up behind the others. The victory of Ormonde was too foregone a conclusion to evoke much enthusiasm; but still the Yorkshireman's instinctive love of a good horse found vent in some little cheering, which was repeated in the paddock when the Duke of Westminster and his trainer appeared there after the race. Ormonde has well avenged the defeat of his sire Bend Or in the St. Leger six years ago; and he takes his place with West Australian, Gladiateur, and Lord Lyon as one of the four winners of the three great classic races. Unlike them, he has never yet known defeat, as he won all his two year-old races and the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, the St. James's Palace Stakes, and the Hardwickes Stakes at Ascot; whereas West Australian and Gladiateur were both defeated as two-year olds, and Lord Lyon succumbed to Rustic in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot. Ormonde has an easy engagement in the Doncaster Stakes to-morrow; but he may be reserved for his engagements in the Champion Foal Stakes, the Champion Stakes, and other races at Newmarket; the most interesting of which would be the Free Handicap for three-year-olds, in which he has to concede 12 lb. to The Bard. Should the latter win the Cesarewitch or the Cambridgeshire, he would have as many friends as the Duke of Westminster's unbeaten colt. The Duke, it may be observed, though he has twice won the Two Thousand Guineas, and three times the Derby, had not before secured the St. Leger: a race in which Archer has now ridden six winners—namely, Silvio in 1877, Jannette in 1878, Iroquois in 1881, Dutch Oven in 1882, and Melton last year.

The autumn races in the Bois de Boulogne were resumed on Sunday, Sept. 12; and as the weather was very fine, there was a large attendance for the time of the year. The Omnium, which is the most important handicap of the year in France, was the chief attraction; but it was deprived of the best par of its interest by the withdrawal of the two original favourites, owing to lameness, and by the badness of the start, which resulted in four or five of the sixteen runners being left at the post. To make matters worse, Baron Schickler's Escarboucle, who started a strong favourite, ran into the heels of one of the other horses, and threw her jockey, and the issue was left to two four-year-olds, Mr. Gibson's Jouteur and M. Cartier's Lavandiere, the latter of whom has recently been trained at Newmarket. She was conceding 5 lb. to Jouteur, and this proved rather too much; though what the result would have been if there had been a proper start is is impossible to say. Scarcely less surprising than the result of the Omnium was that of the Prix Royal Oak—a race-year-olds, very similar to the Doncaster St. Leger. The best, or supposed best, of the French thee-year-olds, in Baron de Schickler's Sycamore, Baron de Soubeyran's Jupin, M. Michel Ephrussi's Gamin and Count de Berteux's Utretcht, were among the six competitors; and though Sycamore had run a dead heat for the French Derby with Upas, Jupin and Gamin being unplaced, the opinion that Jupin was not himself on that occasion was so general that he was almost as good a favourite as Baron de Schickler's colt. Gamin, though gifted with speed was supposed to be lacking in stamina; but the race was run at a slow pace, and Gamin won in a canter; Sycamore falling even to obtain a place. There can be no doubt that the French three-year-olds are very bad; and if the new rule did not prevent them from running, there would be little fear of another Plaisanterie coming to judgment at Newmarket this autumn.

IS THE CONGO WORTH DEVELOPING?

THE Italian traveller Bove has lately joined in the unfavourable verdict upon the value and the future of the Congo State. In a letter dated from Lucunga, which the Roman paper *Rassegna* reprints, he says:—"The part of the country through which I have travelled has not altered the unfavourable opinion which I had formed of the Congo; on the contrary, everything I have seen confirms me in the belief of the insignificant value of the district. When I remember the great stir which has been made with regard to the Congo basin, the conferences and transactions, the numerous vessels which have been sent out, the homage and congratulations which the King of Belgium has received; when I think of the mean jealousies, the ill-will and the calumniations, I am inclined to believe that mankind has advanced very little in the real love of truth, and that even great statesmen often stumble in the dark. The journey from Matadi to Lucunga was a heavy piece of work: chains of mountains, steep hills, deep precipices, endless hollows, rivers full of rapids, and everywhere sandy deserts and underwood six or seven yards high, through which the way lay for hours and hours, as through a tunnel; the whole body was whipped by the hard grass. The excitement became quite feverish to get out of this torture and breathe once more the free air. Here and there I came upon a tiny wood, and every two or three hours upon a village of four or five huts; then grassy deserts again and hard rocks. All travellers unite in praising the Upper Congo State, its boundless forests, its wide water-veins, and the fertility of its soil. Well before long we shall see how far this is true. Manari appears to think as little of the Upper State as of the Lower, and I share his view that a great part of the Upper Congo district is coverd with immense swamps. The slow current of the river, its width, the numerous slow tributaries, and the large lakes from which these tributaries spring, must, indeed, lead one to the belief that the Upper Congo district is an immense plain. And supposing even that the country on the Upper Congo were a paradise of fertility, what good would it be to our emigrants to go to a country where it is almost impossible for Europeans to work, and where they would have to pay half their earnings to doctors and chemists? Nor do I see for the present any market for our commerce. I have repeatedly said that it would be far more useful to direct our attention to the coast of West Africa, to Sierra Leone, Liberia, and the Niger district, where traffic is on the increase, where there is a numerous and commercial population, and where shortly the produce of the Western Soudan will pass along the great highway of the Niger—which is, indeed, the river which is of greatest importance to Africa."

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

THE yacht race on Sept. 4th, the seventh attempt to recover the Queen's Cup, leaves the record of American victories unbroken. The contest was a repetition of those of Tuesday and Thursday. The Mayflower led throughout, and the race was never in doubt for a moment. It began with a good whole-sail breeze, and ended so nearly in a calm that it was for a while doubtful whether the Mayflower would complete the course within the seven hours' limit. The start was made from the Scotland Lightship, twenty miles out and back. The wind was N. N. W., which gave the yachts nearly a dead run to the turning-point, but on the return it shifted somewhat, and the boats were able to lay their course without beating.

The Mayflower crossed the line at 11h. 22m., the Galatea two and a half minutes later. The sky was clear, the wind blowing at a velocity of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and there was a good deal of swell on, so that the Mayflower, with her beamy, shallow model, should have been at a disadvantage if, as is contended by English designers, that type of boat is only fit for smooth water. Owing to the interval between the yachts at starting, it was at first difficult to perceive any difference in their rate of sailing, but it was not long before the Mayflower began to draw away, and in half an hour from the start she was more than a quarter of a mile ahead. When the buoy, six miles from the lightship, was passed, at a quarter past twelve, there was a good mile between them. The Galatea then got a strong puff, which took her up to within half a mile of her opponent, but when the Mayflower felt it she again went rapidly away, and was thirteen minutes and twenty-five seconds ahead at the turning-point, which she reached in two hours thirty-two minutes thirteen seconds from the start.

The wind was now dropping fast, and the rate of sailing on the return journey was very slow—sometimes, indeed, one or other of the yachts was completely becalmed. The Mayflower was more fortunate than her opponent in catching passing flaws, and managed to complete the course in six hours and forty-nine minutes, thus saving her time by eleven minutes, winning by several miles, the Galatea arriving twenty-nine minutes forty-eight seconds behind her.

Lieutenant Henn was so indisposed that he was obliged to keep his berth, and the Galatea was sailed by her designer, Mr. Beavor Webb. The American yachtsmen are of opinion that he pinched her too much up into the wind, and certainly the leeches of the sails were often shivering; but, while the Galatea would certainly have gone through the water much faster if she had been kept a little fuller, Mr. Webb is, of course, entitled to his opinion that no time would have been gained by this, as she would have had leeway to make up. The flapping of the sails, in the opinion of yachtsmen, was to a great degree due to the material and cut. The Americans insist that their own much flatter sails of tough cotton are vastly superior to the bagging canvas of English yachts. The cotton gives more substance and stretches much less than canvas. But it is considered that, while the cut and material of the sails may have something to do with the easy defeats of the English representative, there is no difference of opinion as to fact that in all weathers in which yachting can be considered as a pastime the English cutter model is altogether inferior to the American sloop.

SOMETHING LIKE A SHOW.

LONDON, it is stated, may expect "a genuine sensation" when the Honourable W. F. Cody opens in the metropolis his Wild West Show, as an incident of the American Exhibition of next year. Mr. Cody is a genuine scout, a hunter, and soldier, who has been engaged in fights with the Indians. He is a member of the Nebraska Legislature. Having conceived the idea of presenting pictures of Western life to Eastern audiences, he assembled a numerous company of Indians, Mexicans, cowboys, with buffaloes, who give stirring exhibition of stage-coach robberies, ranch-life, horsemanship, and skill as marksmen. His entertainment has been a great success in New York, sometimes as many as 20,000 spectators being present. He intends to make the tour of Europe, and will begin in England. The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* gives some account of the exhibition. He says:—

Here are four hundred people, Indians, cowboys, Indian fighters, Mexicans, and others, frontier people, all doing precisely what they they did there. They occupy five acres of ground, separated in the centre by a high fence. Upon one side of this is a camp arranged in a semicircle, and upon the other exhibition grounds with a racing track and seats for spectators. The exhibition opens with a processional review by the entire troupe. Afterwards come races between Mexicans, Indians, cowboys on ponies, races by Indians on bareback ponies, races by women riders, lassoing of buffaloes, rifle-shooting by men and women, Indian fights on the plains, followed by scalp, war, and other dances, robbery of stage-coach, burning of hunter's cabin, and other phases of frontier life—all so wonderfully real as to astonish the beholder. As an exhibition of equestrianism, nothing like these races was ever beheld. Such dare-devil riding was never seen among Cossacks or Tartars. Indians and cowboys, 200 strong, each riding at whirlwind pace, and yelling like madmen, go around the track with such recklessness as has never before been seen. It is impossible to describe the different sparts of the performance. One of the most exciting is that of riding bucking horses. These are not trained for the purpose, but are wild horses which have been spoiled in breaking. One of the worst of these is named Dynamite. When a man attempts to mount her she jumps into the air, and turning a back somersault falls upon her back with her heels upward. To escape being crushed to death is to employ the marvellous celerity and dexterity that the cowboy alone exhibits. The rifle-shooting at clay pigeons and glass balls by men and women was most remarkable. In all, Buffalo Bill is easily first. He is of superb appearance, and is a typical frontiersman, of tall stature, with long flowing hair, rides like a Centaur, and shoots with a rifle while his horse is going at top speed with an accuracy nothing short of marvellous.

The great charm of the whole show is no humbug about it. The men are just what they pretend to be, real cowboys, Indians, and frontiersmen, and the life they represent is a genuine reproduction of that of a frontier camp.

Holloway's Pills.—The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health, and most particular in their diets. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective actions of the digestive organs; they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloways Pills are composed of rare balsams unmixed with baser, matter and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities and its incapacity of doing harm.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE AND MR. LABOUCHERE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL in attending the business of Supply with a pertinacity not adopted by any previous leader of the House (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*). The work of answering inquiries and meeting objections has hitherto been left almost entirely in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the leader of the House has only intervened when the opposition to the Government was seriously meant. The other night, however, in the House of Commons, Lord Randolph got up to answer almost every question, and to meet every amendment. The reason generally assigned is that he is anxious to make himself appear to his party as the inevitable and indispensable figure, and thus to destroy all hopes of successful rivalry. He is also desirous of training himself so completely as to maintain perfect self-command. Some of these piteous efforts are intensely amusing. He is trying gradually to give up the wild air of the parliamentary free-lance, and to assume severe impartiality. There was a time when Mr. Labouchere was always able to excite laughter, but the other night when the member for Northampton was making his proposal for the reduction of the salary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Randolph Churchill sat with his eyes half closed and his sad face turned to the House with an air of severe reproof. Mr. Labouchere and Lord Randolph treat each other in the same way, and entertain opinions towards each other very nearly akin. In private they are friends, and even in confidence; they find in the cigarette a bond of inalienable friendship. In public they are savagely merciless one to the other. Somebody regretted the other day in the presence of Mr. Labouchere that he should be so hard upon the young Tory chief. "I like Churchill very well," said Mr. Labouchere, "but business is business.

A SUCCESSFUL ELECTRIC VOYAGE.

THE Channel between England and Calais was crossed on Monday, Sept. 13, by a small launch, the Volta, the motive power of which was electricity. The voyage was intended as a scientific experiment, the direct object being the utilization of electricity for the propulsion of launches and torpedo boats. It is claimed that by the storage of electricity in accumulators, which only require to be occasionally changed when not in use, launches such as are attached to very large vessels may always be hanging in the davits ready to make a voyage, the dormant motive power being set in force by the mere turning of a switch. The speed at which the launch travelled was low, about five miles an hour, but the purpose of the trial was not so much to obtain great speed as to put the principle to a practical test. The boat is 37 ft. in length, and nearly 7 ft. beam. She is built of steel plates, and is so constructed that the whole of the space beneath the deck floor can be filled with electric

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 7.

WHEN our last report was issued we were passing through a period of keen anxiety. The later rain, on which the perfection of the Cotton and other crops depended, had been unduly withheld, and serious consequences to the growing plants were apprehended; indeed, in one or two districts the Cotton crop was stated to have already suffered from the drought. But even, as we wrote, the clouds which were to bring the urgently needed showers were gathering; and, ere the departure of the mail, prospects had materially improved. Since then we have had authentic reports of rain in most of the districts; and, in the few places where it had not fallen, there were signs of its approach; so that the previous favourable prospects may be said to have been restored. The picking of the Bengal crop had already commenced at Agra and some other places in that circle. At Nagpore, Oomrawuttee, and Khangaum the Cotton plants showed bolls rapidly ripening. At Sholapore sufficient rain had fallen generally; the Cotton plants were flourishing; while Wheat and Linseed were being sown. At Broach the plants were also flourishing; and they were generally in good condition at Wudwan, Veerumgaum, and Dhollera: and at Bhownuggur, where the drought had been much felt, they were improving.

Business of all kinds during the week has been on a most limited scale. The excitement caused by the possible partial failure of the crops having subsided; and the "bull" operations based upon that eventuality having collapsed; things have returned to the dead level of stagnancy, influence also by the uninspiriting tenor of advices from the home markets and from America. Exchange has, on the whole, been quiet, the drooping tendency at the beginning of the week having latterly given place to a firmer feeling, owing chiefly to the state of our local money market: but 1s. 5 3-16d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 5¼d. for three months' sight Credits, which are our closing rates for the mail, are exactly those at which we closed last Thursday evening. Freights have continued dull and drooping in the absence of life in the Export trade: and a few engagements have been made at some reduction on our previous rates.

According to the telegrams received from London during the week Bar Silver has remained unchanged at 44½d. until yesterday, when it returned to 44⅝d., the price at which it was quoted when our last mail left. In Council drafts five lakhs were placed in Bombay, on the 1st instant, at 1s. 5¼d.; and at the usual weekly biddings yesterday Rs. 90,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and Rs. 10,000 to Bombay at 1s. 5 3-16d.; besides one lakh more Bills on the former place at 1s. 5 7-32d., and half that quantity of Telegraphic Transfers to Bombay at the same rate. Rupee Securities have fluctuated; but were quoted yesterday at the rates at which they stood at the end of last month, while Sterling here is ⅛ higher. Consols are reported steady at 101; while French Rentes have advanced during the week to 110½; and it is a noticeable fact how firm these Government Securities, which we are accustomed to regard as the pulse of public feeling in a politico-commercial sense, have remained in spite of political events which we, on this side, cannot contemplate without some feelings of uneasiness.

The Liverpool market, which was firm, when not with a higher or hardening tendency, last week, has since passed from a state of quietude to one of dulness, with sales tailing off day by day. Mid-Uplands on the spot have declined ¼d. during the week; and arrivals have been falling 1-64d. to 1-32d. in all positions, almost daily, until yesterday, when rates were stationary at the previous day's quotations. In New York, the spot rate is 1-16 lower than last week; and Futures for February have declined ten points. There was, however, no further change yesterday. Receipts at the U. S. Ports are creeping up; they were 27,000 bales yesterday, and from the opening of the season they aggregate 519,000 bales compared with 558,000 bales last year; and 560,000 bales for the same time in 1884.

FREIGHTS have been a very quiet, not to say dull market all the week and rates have been drooping. There is very little ready cargo offering; and shippers show no alacrity, while the future course of our Export market is so uncertain, to make large forward engagements. The following may be taken as our mail quotations:—

Liverpool	Ready	20s.
London	„	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Continent	„	18s. 9d. to 20s.
Open Charter	„	do. do.
Havre	„	do. do.
Dunkirk	„	do. do.
Antwerp	„	do. do.
Marseilles	„	do. do.
Genoa	„	do. do.
Trieste and Venice	„	25s. at 2s. Exchange.

MONEY.—The last weekly Return of the Presidency Bank showed a mere stringent condition of things, the decrease in the Cash Balance and in Public Deposits having been large, while there was a considerable increase in Loans. The Directors, however, at their meeting yesterday, made no change in their rules of discount yesterday, which seems to indicate that no greater pressure, if not an easier feeling, may be looked for at present.

EXCHANGE opened with a downward tendency after the date of our last report, and a decline of 1-32d. in rates was established all round; and on the following day a further fall of 1-32d. to 1-16d. was reached in a rather weak and wavering market. At the beginning of the week, owing to the falling off in the Bank of Bombay's Cash Balance above referred to, rates for ready Bills hardened, and a partial advance in these was attained, forward quotations continuing unchanged. Next day the upward movement continued, and rates advanced 1-32d. to 1-16d. more for ready transactions, while for forward business the upward tendency was not so strong. Yesterday the market was quiet, and rates for Bank Bills remained steady. Mercantile Paper was 1-32d. higher, but very few Bills were offering, either ready or forward. Of late the action of the Banks has tended rather to lower rates than otherwise; but the Bank of Bombay's very spare Cash Balance, together with tight money in China, have caused them to be rather sellers than buyers. The quotations which we give below are those at which the market closed last evening, the Banks being closed to-day for the *Dasera* holiday; but the enhanced quotation of 44⅝d. for Bar Silver reported by Reuter's telegram had been anticipated by private messages yesterday. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 5 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.		1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	„	1s. 5¼d.	„
Do.	4	„	1s. 5 9-32d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Credits	3	„	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5 15-32d.	„
Documents	3	„	1s. 5¾d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5¾d.	„
Francs	3	„	1-83½	„
Do.	6	„	1-84½	„

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 25th September 1886	60,39,053
Silver received during the week	1,05,089
	61,43,142
New coin paid during the week	5,53,028
	55,90,114
Silver belonging to private individuals	1,75,000
	54,68,114
Last week	61,35,455

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been very quiet, and during the greater part of the week there has been absolutely nothing doing; while the feeling has latterly grown weaker day by day in sympathy with the news from Liverpool and New York, as well as in view of the more favourable position of our own crop. Some sales of Good Bengals were made towards the end of last week, at Rs. 160 for Good and Rs. 165 for Fully Good, January delivery. At the beginning of this week some further transactions in this growth were reported, say, in Fine at Rs. 179 for November, at Rs. 174 for December, and Rs. 173 for January delivery; in Fully Good at Rs. 169 for November, and in Good at Rs. 162 per candy. Some 1,300 bales of Julgaum were also taken at the commencement of the week at Rs. 180 for "Good," January delivery. In Broach, which is generally the crop most favoured by speculators, there has been very little doing. After last mail left, sellers were asking Rs. 216 for "Good" for March delivery; but a small lot was afterwards placed at Rs. 212 per candy. Latterly dealers have lowered their pretensions to Rs. 210, at which rate a little was taken; but buyers have declined to go on at this rate, and when the market closed for the holidays yesterday evening the quotation was Rs. 209 for March delivery.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 167	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 161	= 3 9-16d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 155	= 3 7-16d.
Omra Good	do.	„ 180	= 3 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 174	= 3 27-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	„ 188	= 4d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 182	= 4d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	„ 195	= 4 9 32d.
Westerns, Good	do.	„ 183	= 4 1-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 172	= 3 13-16d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Dec.-Jany.	„ 173	= 3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 163	= 3½d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 159	= 3 17-32d.
Omra do.	March	„ 178	= 3 15-16d.
Do. do.	do. Good Staple	„ 183	= 4 1-32d.
Broach do.	do.	„ 210	= 4 19-32d.
Bhownugger Good,	April	„ 185	= 4 3-32d.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—This also has been a most dragging market, enquiry having been most slack, and, when any existed, buyers' and sellers' ideas as to price being different, although, in view of the weather reports from the districts, the latter have not been unwilling to make some concession. A parcel of Delhi Wheat No. 1, ready Railway Receipts, was taken on last mail-day at Rs. 3-15 per cwt.; and another lot, in the same position, at the beginning of the week at Rs. 3-15-3 per cwt. Rates generally have ranged from half an anna to one anna lower, without attracting buyers of other descriptions; but Delhi No. 1 has continued in fair demand, and further sales were made yesterday at Rs. 3-15-6 for this month's delivery. *Seeds* of all kinds are dull and drooping, and no transactions of importance have transpired. The following quotations, at which the market closed yesterday, must be taken as to some extent nominal in the absence of business:—

Fine Pesay	Rs. 4-4-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-3-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3-15-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-0-0	„
Linseed	„ 6-8-0	„
Rape Seed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 5-11-0	„
Do. Red Cawnpore	„ 5-2-6	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the Week	155,590	331,868	92,632
„ Since 1st Jan.	11,054,880	9,051,787	6,419,008
Linseed—For the Week	17,978	45,716	21,902
„ Since 1st Jan.	3,448,679	4,090,146	3,751,023
Rapeseed—For the Week	6,031	12,607	16,584
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,121,160	1,430,258	950,292
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	18,175	917	814
„ Since 1st Jan.	954,415	1,000,570	792,872

The movements of Cotton to-date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	5,464	2,197	3,127
Since 1st January	1,387,109	991,495	1,538,084
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,107	4,202	13,929
Since 1st January	988,437	682,663	1,146,152
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	393	722	801
Since 1st January	47,672	55,329	91,396

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—*Goods* of all kinds are very slow of sale; the clearances for the week amounting to some 2,600 packages. All descriptions of staple *Greys* are very quiet, and buyers offer lower rates all round. The up-country demand continues very poor; and though holders are willing sellers at current rates they cannot move their stocks, which are, consequently, increasing day by day, the purchases made by speculators some two months ago now coming to hand. We hear also that the up-country markets are also overstocked. *Bleached* Goods are in very poor demand, and prices are barely maintained. Some purchases are reported by Mofussil buyers of the lower qualities of Mulls, to arrive. *Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed* Goods are all dull, and rates tend in favour of buyers. A very limited business has been done in Imported *Yarns*; but prices are called nominally unchanged.

For Local-made Goods there has been a fair demand; and Bombay Yarn is steady. The following are our quotations for the mail:—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	As.	Net per lb. cents.	As.	cents.
T. Cloths	24	24	4	...	7·25	to	7·50
„	29	24	6	...	7·15	„	7·25
„	44	24	8	...	7	„	7·15
Long Cloths	36	36	8	...	7	„	7·15
„	39	36	9	...	7	„	7·15
„	44	36	10	...	7		
Domestics	27	72	14	...	7	„	7·25
„	32	72	19	...	7		
„	39	72	24	...	7	„	7·15
„	44	72	27	...	7	„	7·25
Sheetings	60	5	3	...	7	„	7·25
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	...	7	„	7·25
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0½	...	7·25	„	7·50
„	32	8	1½	...	7	„	7·25
„ R. B.	45	10	3	...	8		
Dorias	24	30	7	...			

YARN.

		Mule.		Water.
Twist	No. 6s	5 3-16	...	...
„	„ 8s	...	...	...
„	„ 10s	5½ to 6	...	...
„	„ 16s	5½ „ 6	...	...
„	„ 20s	6½ „ 6 11-16	...	6½ to 6¾
„	„ 24s	6¾ „ 6½	...	6¾ „ 6¾
„	„ 30s	7½ „ 7½	...	7⅜ „ 7½

METALS.—A moderate business has been doing in *Braziers' Copper*, and the market is firm at an advance of Ans. 4 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is but little wanted, but the price is steady at our last quotation. *Iron* also is in small request, and quotations show no change.

COALS.—There is a good demand for ready coals, and we have heard of sales having been effected during the week of a cargo of Davison's West Hartley to arrive per steamer, for October shipment, at Rs. 15½; as also of Cardiff, and Davison's, 1,000 tons each, for November-December shipment, at Rs. 15½. The stock here is now reduced to about 20,000 tons.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. Paper has been drooping almost daily, and to-day the rate shows a decline of 3-16. on our last mail's quotation, at 97-11-16. Four-and-a-half per cent. has continued steady, and closes at 102¾.

SHARES.—This market has shown a good deal of animation. Mill shares, as usual, have attracted most attention, and have advanced or receded under the influence of the Weather and Crop Reports, and the result of the past year's business statutory as disclosed at the statutory meetings. Amongst the more important changes during the past week we may note the following:—The Mofusil Press, City of Bombay S. & W., Hyderabad, Queen, Ripon, and Luckmidas Kimjee Mill shares, all show an advance of Rs. 5 per share on last mail's rates, being quoted at Rs. 460, Rs. 915, Rs. 880, Rs. 905, Rs. 920, and Rs. 825, respectively. Albert Edward shares are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 500; Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 35 higher at Rs. 1,520; and Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 45 dearer at Rs. 1,370. We also note an advance of Rs. 2½ in James Greaves at Rs. 607½. There has been, on the other hand, a decline of Rs. 5, in Connaught, and Manockjee Petit; the former being now quoted at Rs. 610, and the latter at Rs. 930. There has been a fall of Rs. 2½ each in Jewraz Balloo, Mazagon, and New Great Eastern shares at Rs. 1,225, Rs. 187½, and Rs. 912½, respectively. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 725. Bombay-Burmah shares have declined considerably during the week, the original shares Rs. 50, at Rs. 2,850, and the third issue Rs. 15 at Rs. 710.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	360
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	87,320	250		5 pct.	114xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	...	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Broil's Cawnpore F. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 10	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	227
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	460
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	200	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	675xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1 200
Soonoo Press Co.	200	200	50	28	850
Vokart Press Co	160	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	725

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,808	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	69xd
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22	230
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Burar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	715
new issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	17
Combs Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 124	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	995	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hinguzghat Mill Co.	700	5 0	55	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	80	Rs. 2	88)
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,370
James Greaves Mills.	100	600	1,000	Rs. 25	609½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	14-5-7	40)
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,125
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	153
Madras United	500	900	1,000	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalakshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1232½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2,000	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,520
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	510½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	997	1,000	1,000	...	500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	912½
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	575xd.
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	920
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,600	1,000	1,000	..	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,217	25	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	825

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 10)	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£100
B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£100

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-1
Carolas	„ 260
Mexican Dollars	„ 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 275
Bar Silver, 17/4 betterness	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf, per 1000	„ 22-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 22-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 21-10

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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S. S. "RYDAL HALL" ARRIVED 7TH OCTOBER 1886.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense. Captain Dixon will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1886.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.—MR. LAZARUS after testing the Sight, supplies Spectacles and Eye-Glasses *ONLY WHEN NECESSARY*. For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES*, between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous. Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and we cannot hesitate in the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice. As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by putting his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE SUPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOMAN—October 5, at Abu, the wife of E. N. Homan, Stock Verifier State Rys., of a son.

DEATH.

LAM—October 7, at her father-in-law Jeejeebhai Jehangeer Lam's residence Girgaum Back Road, Bai Shireen, daughter of late N. N. Framjee, aged 29.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYSON—September 29, at Rae Bareli, Oudh, the wife of Alexander C Bryson, Opium Department, of a daughter.
CAMPBELL—October 4, at Ritherdon House, Egmore, Madras, the wife of James Colin Campbell, P W D, of a son.

DEATH.

DREW—October 2 at Barripur, the wife of the Revd W Drew, Missionary, S P G.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1886.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S bold speech at Dartford hints at the possibility of an armed intervention in the Balkans by England. As this would inevitably mean war with Russia, it may be interesting to see how far we in India are prepared for such a contingency. It may be assumed that England would not enter on such a war without Austria for an ally, as the experience of the Crimea has taught us that Russia's most vital point of assault is in the west. Assuming war to have been declared and a British force ordered to move from India, how far are we ready to carry out that order? Since the Afghan campaign we have thoroughly overhauled our transport, which is now on a fairly satisfactory footing, but a great deal would have to be done before we could use it in a European war with confidence. At present the number of officers in the Department is ludicrously small for the duties of active service, where the constant supervision of trained men is absolutely necessary to avert disaster. But there are a large number of young officers in the country who have been trained since 1880, and these could be at once called up if their regiments did not form part of the army of operation. It will be necessary to have an executive staff of officers, independent of the administrative staff, though subservient to them, who will remain with their establishments, as with a regiment, and perform the duties of supervision over the animals and loads. The only available transport for an Indian army in such a campaign would be mules, and possibly camels. The former require more looking after than the latter, as the sirwans know their work thoroughly, but mules have no fixed drivers to any great extent, and the men enlisted in the transport are not the cream of the country. As an instance of the incessant work and care required to manage transport successfully on service, it may be mentioned that every mule's back should be carefully examined daily by an officer. Without this precaution, the animals soon get sore backs and become unfit for work. But it may be assumed that this branch of the service will work satisfactorily, as the Indian transport has always been a model to the English, and great improvements have lately been made. The efforts of the Commissariat in Indian campaigns have always been fairly successful, considering the difficulties of the countries through which they have to move, but the provisioning of an Indian army in a European war would be a more difficult undertaking than any that has fallen to their lot of late years. The department is, however, well officered, and if the contract system be kept well in hand, and care taken that the supplies paid for are really obtained, all will be well. These two departments are the most important in an army, as mobility and food are the first requirements of a force, and of the excellence and courage of our soldiers there is absolutely no doubt whatever; whether the weapons with which they are armed are equally good is a matter of dispute. Two-thirds of every brigade consists of native troops, and these are only armed with the Snider, a distinctly inferior weapon. The new rifle, the Martini-Enfield, has been decided on, and—unless the reconstitution of the Committee which recommended its adoption should result in the decision being departed from—the 1st Army Corps in the Punjab will shortly be armed with it. It will take, however, at least a year before even that small number of troops can be supplied with the new rifle, and it might be possible meanwhile to issue Martini-Henry rifles of the present pattern to a certain proportion of our native army, so that the troops of the 1st Army Corps could have a fairly good weapon throughout. Whatever may be the superiority of the Martini-Enfield over the Martini-Henry—and, as we showed yesterday, it has been subjected to very severe criticism—if the reports of a practically flat trajectory up to 500 yards be correct, it must have merits as well as demerits. At the same time, the difference between the Martini-Henry and the Snider is infinitely greater than that between the Martini-Henry and the new rifle. The mere fact that, at 500 yards' range, the Martini bullet does not rise 9 feet, and would therefore hit a cavalry man at any point on the range, while the same man is safe from a Snider bullet for 200 yards out of the 500, shows at once the difference between the weapons, while the range of the one is nearly double that of the other. The Snider is infinitely inferior to the Berdan, with which the Russians are armed, and troops armed with it would have no chance in the field, because they would be shot down before they could approach sufficiently near for their own rifles to act. It is true that the Indian Government are taking action at last, and are sending officers to England to study the manufacture of steel shell for the new field guns, and solid ammunition for the new rifle, but the subject is one of imperative importance, and any delay may be fatal. If we can only get good arms we may look forward with confidence to the result of the struggle, if struggle there is to be. If, not, we shall have to learn a costly and a painful lesson.

WE have no warrant for believing that the Finance Committee devoted any part of the time that they spent in this Presidency to the great ink question. The Government of Bombay have spared them that trouble, and if the Committee gave thought to it they must have seen with what scrupulous regard for the public purse the local Government, in the Financial Department, weighed country-made ink powders against Stepheus' blue-black ink, and found in favour of the former. Their care is the more creditable to them because it is evident that there was a deeply laid conspiracy to re-enthrone the blue-black ink on the office desks of at least one great department.

TELEGRAMS.

ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 7.

A reliable correspondent at Mingyan writes to the *Rangoon Gazette*, stating that the inhabitants have been so worried and oppressed to supply transport and forced labour that they are joining the rebels daily, and the whole of the surrounding district is now in the hands of Boda Yaza. He drove the police from several stations, securing their arms and ammunition. Finding no reprisals attempted, he attacked a village close to the stockade in broad daylight. Mr. Courneuve, becoming alarmed, marched from Yementhen and drove Boda Yaza from his head-quarters; the latter then besieged Teway, which the Myoke, with 35 Bombay Grenadiers, held for 36 hours against 700; the ammunition being exhausted, they were about retreating, when relief arrived. After driving off the rebels, the troops returned to Ningyan, the Myoke protesting. Two hours afterwards, the rebels occupied Teway. General Anderson ordered it to be retaken. Boda Yaza then commenced operations southward, principally along the river bank.

His attack on the launch Quetta has been already described. The succeeding launch Progress was attacked three times without any casualty, she being strongly barricaded. The river bank was lined with traders' boats, which dare not proceed without a strong escort. Some Chinamen ventured, and eight boats were *looted* and eight Government boats were driven back to Lower Burma.

The inaction of both the Civil and Military is strongly commented on here. It is hoped matters will improve.

The distribution of food has been stopped at Mandalay and relief works started.

The Commissioner has rejected Oo Kha Gyee's appeal against his sentence.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

Sir West Ridgeway, with the rest of the Boundary Commission, arrived at Shaibak in the Hindoo Kush, 200 miles from Kabul, on the 26th September. They expect to reach Kabul on the 13th October. The general health of the party is much improved.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

Their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrive at Simla on Tuesday, the 12th, at noon, and remain until the 16th. They will reside at Inveram during their stay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM RUSTCHUK.

RUSTCHUK, OCT. 6.

General Kaulbars has ordered the Commandant here to release the plotters of the late revolution, at the same time offering him a reward for doing so.

The Commandant having consulted the troops in the garrison refused to carry out the order.

SHUMLA, OCT. 6.

The garrison of this place has inquired of the authorities at Sofia, whether the Provisional Government intended to make war against Russia owing to its disagreement with that country.

In its reply the Government has denied any such intention, and, in the meantime, has condemned the conduct of the garrison for making the inquiry.

SOFIA, OCT. 2.

General Kaulbars in his tour in the provinces has been coldly received everywhere.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The Victorian Premier has proposed that the Australian Colonies will jointly contribute £20,000 towards the Indian and Colonial Institute. This amount is regarded as inadequate in London.

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION AND EARTHQUAKE.

News has been received that a volcanic eruption and earthquake have taken place at Tongas.

Several villages have been destroyed, but the natives have escaped death by taking to flight.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, OCT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, OCT. 7.

The Italian mail-steamer Raffaele Rubbattino left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 6.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Company's s.s. Thisbe, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 7.

Mail steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.
Mail steamer Brindisi from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats prices barely maintained.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	3 15-16

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	69¾
4½	" "	73⅜
3 per cent.	Consols for Account	101
6½	" Sterling Loan	101
4½	" French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	.....	44

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Rangoon, Oct. 7.—Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.
Cable St. Vincent, Barbadoes, interrupted.
Messages for Barbadoes delayed about 2 days.
Communication between Costa Rica Nicaragua restored.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 6.

10 p.m.	77·6

THURSDAY, OCT. 7.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	82·7

THE vacancies in the Bombay Legislative Council have been filled by the appointment of Khan Bahadur Kazi Shabuddin, C.I.E., and Rao Bahadur Mahadev Wasudev Barve, C.I.E.

THE *Government Gazette* notifies that Lieutenant M. B. Salmon, S.C., Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days.

ON being relieved by Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, C.S., acts as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana.

CAPTAIN C. C. HODGKINSON, 26th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, with effect from the 6th September.

MR. DORABJEE EDULJEE GIMI, B.A., head master of the Kattywar High School, has been appointed to be Educational Inspector, Northern Division, during the absence of Mr. G. Giles, on special duty as Educational Inspector in Sind.

THE appointment of Mr. Justice Raymond West to succeed the Hon. J. B. Peile as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University is gazetted.

MR. J. ELPHINSTON retires from the Bombay Civil Service on the 3rd November. Mr. Elphinston is a servant of thirty-one years' standing, having joined in 1855 with Mr. A. T. Crawford and the Hon. M. Melvill.

MR. G. F. SHEPPARD, C.S., Commissioner of the Northern Division, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PENDING the return of the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., the following appointments have been made in the Secretariat:—Mr. T. D. Mackenzie to act as Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. A. Shewan to act as Secretary, with charge of the Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Departments, continuing to act as Secretary to the Legislative Council; and Mr. P. C. H. Snow to act as Under-Secretary.

AN up-country paper publishes some particulars of a serious riot at Delhi. It appears that between seven and nine o'clock on Monday, certain mischievous Mahomedans started a small independent procession against orders about the time of the Hindu Ram Lila procession. The processions came into collision, and a disturbance at once followed. The Mahomedans were all armed with clubs in anticipation of a fight; none of the Hindus had any weapons. The police were quite unable to quell the riot, so the troops were called out by Mr. Smyth, the Deputy Commissioner. Order was restored before 10 p. m. Mr. Smyth was present throughout, but the mob would not listen to him; his coachman was pulled off his seat and roughly used. Mr. Hatchell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was severely cut on the head; and Mr. Davis, Assistant Superintendent, and Inspector Hyde were also badly hurt. One Hindu lad was killed and several persons were wounded. The ringleaders are in custody. All was quiet on Tuesday morning, but a renewal of the rioting was anticipated.

THERE has been fair amount of rain throughout the Bombay Presidency, excepting Sind, during the past week, but more is still wanted in many districts, especially in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Khandesh. The standing crops are slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Poona and Ratnagherry. The harvesting of kharif crops is progressing in some districts. Fever and cattle-disease prevail in parts of eleven and small-pox in parts of three districts.

IT is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that in consequence of the continued small competition in India, the Gilchrist Trustees have decided to withdraw the scholarship offered annually by the Trust to youths in India, after the award which may be made on the result of the examination which will be held in January 1888.

THERE are said to be still vague rumours afloat in Madras of a Commission on Mr. Crole. "If there be any real substance for an inquiry," writes the Madras correspondent of an up-country paper, "against that gentleman, by all means let the Commission issue. But let it be an impartial Commission, constituted of men without bias, of men capable of weighing evidence with judicial firmness and ability, of men who have nothing to gain by Mr. Crole's ruin, and nothing to lose by his honourable acquittal. Few such men, taking Mr. Crole's seniority into account, are to be found in this Presidency. Here the public is excited. Camps have been formed. Sides are ranged, and a Madras Commission would be something more than a farce—It would be a crime. In the first place no Madras Civilian should be permitted to sit upon it. That service is too deeply interested in the whole question at issue between Mr. Crole and the Government to be able to hold the scales of justice evenly. The merchants and the military know nothing of legal forms. The Bar is disqualified for reasons too obvious for mention. Except a Barrister High Court Judge, there is not a man in the Presidency fit for a place on any thing so grave and complicated as a Commission on Mr. Crole."

LETTERS from Camp Shadian show that the dispensary in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission has been doing a great deal of good among the people. There have been no fewer than 22,633 patients treated in the dispensary during the past year, including 80 major and 371 minor operations, and this notwithstanding the fact that for more than half the time Dr. Owen has had only one hospital assistant, Pati Ram, to assist him. Last year the number of patients was only about 13,000. "In June this year," writes a correspondent, "when we reached the Oxus and found a decently populated district to work in, no fewer than 4,521 patients were attended to, which proves of itself what a still better return there would have been to show if Dr. Owen had the same opportunities elsewhere. Patients have been coming in all the way from Khiva, Samarkand and Bokhara, and, curiously enough, even the Bokharian villagers of Bosagha and Karki send us their sick instead of going to the Russians, who are encamped in the midst of them. Dr. Owen has certainly been unlucky in never having had the chance during the past year of camping in the neighbourhood of or in any large town for more than a day at a time; but, considering the wilderness that he has lived in, his show of work is decidedly encouraging, and it is to be hoped that the Amir will appreciate the work that has been done, and which has been the means of alleviating so much sickness and suffering among the people on his Russian frontier."

LAST year saw the introduction of a radical change in the relations of the Salt Department to the saltpetre refineries in the North-West Provinces and Behar. Formerly the Government guarded against the illicit sale of the salt educed in the process of refining saltpetre, by appointing a large number of mushriffs or supervisors, whose business it was to see that all purified salt was duly weighed and put in bond until excised. There were many objections to the system. The mushriffs, it is believed, were, as a rule, directly or indirectly in the pay of refiners, and connived at, instead of preventing, malpractices; the establishment was expensive; there was nothing to prevent illicit manufacture going on in the crude saltpetre factories to which no mushriffs were attached; and lastly, the refiners themselves felt it a hardship to be compelled to separate, purify, and pay duty on a salt which is inferior to the other sorts in the market. Accordingly the whole establishment of mushriffs was abolished last year with a saving to the Government of close on a lakh of rupees annually.

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, it is now a matter beyond dispute that England and Austria are striving to establish a Balkan Confederation under a European guarantee.

THE Treaty between England and China which followed the annexation of Burma has been published. Under its provisions the members of the Decennial Mission from Burma to China are to be Burman officials. The question of the frontier between Western China and Burma is referred to a Delimitation Commission. The trading arrangements will be carried out on lines laid down in the Convention. The Treaty further states that, inasmuch as the Chinese Government reported many obstacles to the successful issue of the Tibet Mission, it was countermanded. England trusts that China will encourage the sending of exports from Tibet and promote the trade with India generally. If, however, the obstacles to this seem insuperable, the English Government will not unduly press China on the point.

A TELEGRAM from London says that Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at Dartford is considered as heralding the birth of the new "Conservative-Democratic" party.

THE import duty on opium in Tonkin has been fixed at 780 francs a picul (=133⅓lbs.) for Indian opium, and 550 francs for the Chinese drug.

THE Governor of Formosa has, it is stated, contracted with a German firm for the construction of a telegraph line on the island. A short time back the same official contracted with a British firm for the laying of a cable between the mainland of China and the island, the cost of which is estimated at $210,000. Both lines, it is said, will be completed before the end of the year.

THE new Taotai of Canton is taking energetic measure to suppress and abolish the homes of ill-fame in that city. He is making all the inmates a green cap and vest as a distinctive badge, and has ordered that all the entrance doors be not more than three feet in height and two in breadth, so that all visitors will be put to the indignity of having to crawl in.

LADY MACDONALD had an adventurous ride on the recent official trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Rockies and the Selkirks had been crossed in most enjoyable fashion, travelling only by day, and resting in their car at night. At Calgery, on the east of the Rockies, Lady Macdonald had taken her seat in front of the engine, on the cow-catcher. It required great nerve and courage to keep that seat on some parts of the line, but Lady Macdonald never flinched, and her companions would have been ashamed to show the white-feather. The front of the engine was decorated with green boughs and young fir trees, and cushions were placed on the cow-catcher; and, seated there in queenly fashion, supported by two gallant escorts, Lady Macdonald rode into the station at Port Moody.

THE *Pioneer* the other day published the following telegram from Madras:—

It has been settled that Sir Grant Duff leaves Madras for Europe on the 25th of November, whilst the Hon'ble R. Bourke does not arrive until the 6th of December. During the interval Mr. Sullivan, as Senior Member of Council, must, in the ordinary course, act as Governor. It may be concluded that he will instal his cousin and satellite, the redoubtable Mr. Thomas, as Member of Council, and his fellow-conspirator, Mr. Garstin, as Chief Secretary. Oh, Lord! How long?

Upon this it made the following very free comments:—

Well, indeed, may an indignant correspondent, whose telegram we publish above, inquire how long this too utterly shameless state of affairs is to be permitted to continue at Madras. It will be remembered that Sir John Gorst stated a few days ago in the House that Mr. Sullivan's conduct was under inquiry by the Secretary of State—first, as we assume, for unlawful trafficking in land, and next for lying about it. Yet Mr. Sullivan is apparently to be installed as acting Governor of a Presidency with Messrs. Thomas and Garstin as his co-adjutors and counsellors: a nice trio! But there is nothing to be done unless at Whitehall. The business of a Viceroy of India seems to be to shut his eyes to everything scandalous that may occur beyond the limits of Bengal.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. S. STURT, Infantry, has been promoted to be Colonel with the Colonel's allowance, from the 30th ult; and Captain O'Moore Creagh, V. C., S. C., to be Major on the completion of twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps.

SURGEONS JOHN LUCAS, M. D., and Dhanjisha Naoroji Parakh have been promoted to be Surgeons-Major on the completion of twelve years' service.

THE services of Surgeon A. W. F. Street, I. M. D. have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and those of Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, for special duty.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to the following officers:—Surgeon-Major G. A. Maconochie, six months, on medical certificate; Colonel T. E. Strong, S. C., six months, on medical certificate; and Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, till the 18th of February, 1887, on private affairs.

MAJOR C. A. OWEN, Cavalry, has retired from the service from the 1st inst. Major Owen entered the service in 1861. He was promoted to be Captain in 1873, and to be Major in 1881. He joined the Abyssinian Expedition in 1867-68, and was present at the action at Arogee and the storming and capture of Magdala. He was in the Afghan war in 1880, and was decorated for his service on that occasion.

SURGEON-GENERAL IRVINE intends shortly to proceed from Madras to Burma to superintend the organization of the General Hospital at Mandalay, and the several field hospitals that will be required for the coming cold weather campaign. He will be absent from Madras for a month or two.

THE *Madras Times* says:—Sir Herbert Macpherson has, since assuming the office of Commander-in-Chief, devoted marked attention to the interests of military discipline in the Presidency, and more especially to the administration of martial law, by introducing certain new features in the conduct of courts-martial in general. Sir Herbert has been helped in this matter by his law adviser, Major Hughes Hallett, the recently-appointed Judge-Advocate-General, who has brought his experience as Deputy Judge-Advocate to bear on the subject. It has hitherto been the practice of Military Courts to appoint a Deputy Judge-Advocate to general courts-martial only in exceedingly intricate cases of embezzlement when ordinarily tried by a District Court-Martial, lest there might be a failure of justice from want of intimate knowledge of the case by the prosecutor appointed to the Court. Cases have recently happened within the Madras command, where officers have had a vague and confused idea of the distinction between embezzlement and fraudulent misapplication; there has been much bungling by presidents of courts-martial, who have given the subject haphazard consideration, with the result that their courts-martial sentences have been invalidated, and the prisoner concerned have got off free, despite the serious frauds pepertrated by them. To rectify these oft-recurring events in the history of courts-martial, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has directed that, in all future cases of embezzlement, civil offences, and all non-military offences, the permanent Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Circle shall conduct these cases. In compliance with this order, Major Chaplin, the Deputy Judge-Advocate at the Presidency, will conduct the case of Private Bradshaw, of the Somersetshire L. I., charged with a civil offence, to be tried by a District Court-Martial.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the Europe mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Dunstervill^	Mr G C Wood
Captain C E W Wood	Mr A W Ayers
Mr Chamberlain	Mr Knowles
Mr Clark	Mr C Z Bunning
Mr and Miss Josephson	Mrs Baines and Infant
Miss E Josephson	Mr Seymour-Keay & 2 children
Miss Killons	Miss Middleton
Mrs Avenel	Major Staco
Mr Humphries	Rev and Mrs Douglas and 3 children
Mr Bardekin	
Mr Shadler	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr M A Rahmann	Capt H Guise
Mr M Yehya	Colonel White, R E
Lady Gough	

FOR VENICE.—Capt T G Selby.

FOR ADEN.

Major and Mrs Hunter, CSI, and child	The Lord Bishop of Bombay
	Rev C King

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Philip Diasby.

The following passages have been engaged:—
By the s. s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailing on 15th October.
FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Wicks, Mrs Grant, Mrs Barbour and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs Oliver and 2 children Mr and Mrs Learmouth and 3 children, Miss Allen, Mrs Peile, Mr and Miss J Duncan, Master Duncan, and Mr K B Beardmore.
FOR BRINDISI.—Capt Barron and Mr J R FitzGerald.
FOR SUEZ.—Colonel J Upperton.

FOR ADEN.—Mr. Grant.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

THE following are the results of the matches, so far as they have gone, at the Central Rifle Meeting, Poona:—

INTER-REGIMENTAL E. 500 YARDS.

Sgt. Major Wark, R. A.	32	30
Cr. Sgt. Bowden, E. Y. R.	31	20
Sgt. Major Bolton, F. A. A.	31	15
Cr. Sgt. Leetch, R. D. F.	31	10
Pte. Savage, N. Staff	30	10
Pte. Colclough, 7th D. Guards	29	10
Cr. Sgt. Horton, R. D. F.	29	5
Pte. Moore, 2nd E. Y. Regt.	29	5
Cr. Sgt. Seekor, Roy. Dub, Fus.	28	5
Sgt. Davis, R. E.	28	5
Sgt. Ryder, Ox. L. I.	28	5
Sgt. McGee, E. Y. R.	28	5

Highest Individual Score.
Cr. Sgt. Bowden, E. Y. R. 20
2 counted out.

MARKSMEN'S CONTEST EUROPEANS.

Drm. Mason, N. Staff.	32	20
Sgt. Cahill, Bombay Vol.	30	15
Pte. Hadley, N. Staff	30	15
Vol. Middlecoat, Bombay Vol.	30	10
Pte. Muldoon, E. Y. R.	30	10
Cr. Sgt. Horton, R. Dub. Fus.	29	10 } Tie.
Sgt. McDonnell, Bo. Vol.	29	10 }
Cr. Sgt. Hepburn, Bombay Vol.	29	5
Corpl. Moore, Lan. Fus.	29	5
Pte. Budles, Oxford L. I.	28	5

5 counted out.

KAISER-I-HIND.

Pte. Shaik Imam, 3 N. I.	30	25
Pte. Narayen Salonka, 19th N. I.	28	20
Pte. Shaik Oosman, 3rd N. I.	28	15
Lce. Naik Dowlutrao, 19th N. I.	27	10
Naik Khosaram, 29th N. I.	27	8
Pte. Govinrao Palanlay, 8th N. I.	26	8
Lce. Naik Heera Lohar, 10th N. I.	26	5
Q. M. Hav. Ram Deen, 29th N. I.	26	5
Nk. Shaik Lall Mahomed, 10th N. I.	25	3
Pte. Ittoo Bhalaykai, 12th N. I.	25	3
Lce. Naik Ahmed Khan, 29th N. I.	24	3

2 counted out.

INTER-REGIMENTAL E. 200 YARDS.

Pte. Barringham, E. York	29	25 } Tie.
Corpl. Bond, E. York	29	25 }
Dr. Mason, N. Staff	29	15
Lce. Corpl. O'Hallaran, N. Ox.	29	10
Corpl. Sallis, N. Ox.	29	10
Pte. Ashcroft, Lanc. Fus.	29	60
Cr. Sgt. Bowden, E. York	29	5
Sgt. Ryder, Oxford	28	5
Sgt. Mason, Oxford	28	5
A Br. Connors, D 2 R. A.	28	5
Cr. Sgt. McKruna, Lanc. Fus.	28	5
Sgt. Penson, Dub. Fusr	28	2-8 } Tie.
Cr. Sgt. Steenson, Dub. Fusi	28	2-8 }

3 counted out.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. There were present:—Major-General the Hon. Sir Charles G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Hon'bles M. Melvill, C.S.I., Sir W. Wedderburn, the Advocate-General (Mr Starling), F. Forbes-Adam, J. R. Naylor, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E., and Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve, C.I.E.

REVENUE ASSESSMENTS AND REVISIONS.

His Excellency the Governor, before proceeding with the business on the Agenda paper, said:—At the last Council meeting I stated that Government would investigate the prossibility of an earlier notification to the ryots of the revised assessments, whereby an opportunity would be afforded them of making observations, before Government finally sanctioned the new rates. I have lost no time in ascertaining whether the administrative difficulties, which are very great, could be overcome. I have been obliged to study in detail the various processes which lead up to the final individual assessment. The question which had to be solved was, at what stage of the process of classification and assessment the ryot could be informed of the proposals which had been worked out without interfering with the regular progress of the work to which Government attach the greatest importance, and which they want to bring to an end by 1892. Current work must therefore proceed without interruption, but a Government Resolution will be issued of which I am able to give the outlines. With reference to classification, the fullest opportunities will be given—while classing operations are in progress—to the occupants of land of representing to the Assistant Superintendent improvements which they have effected, and other circumstances which they consider should be taken into account in giving the values of their fields. The villagers will, of course, be informed when classing operations are commenced. If the Assistant Superintendent fails to give due consideration to these observations, the villagers can appeal to the Superintendent. Government, besides, are fully convinced that the Commissioner of survey will elicit from his subordinate officers a cordial co-operation in executing these orders, which are to be carried out under his supervision. With reference to the process of assessment Government think it desirable that the villagers should communicate with the survey officers during this stage of classification, and bring to their notice through their patel or panchayet any facts which should be considered by the officer who gives the standard of the new rates in the first instance. Government have further decided that, when the Superintendent of survey has made out the groups and maximum rates, these will be announced to the villagers in the vernacular of the district. The existing and proposed maximum rates will be given for each village. Objections against the grouping or against the rates will have be made at this stage by the village community through the patel in writing to the Collector, who will forward them through the Survey Commissioner and the Commissioner of the district to Government. I need not say that the right of individual appeal after the rates have been sanctioned is left untouched. If it is found that these measures interfere unduly with the work of the survey department, which is already working at full pressure, Government will be obliged to alter the Government Resolution but Government are on the one hand thoroughly convinced of the efficiency of the department, and, on the other hand, hint that the measure will not be imperilled by complaints being lodged of a frivolous character to which no attention could be paid. The main object of Government in authorising this early publication of proposed rates is that *bona fide* observations made by the ryots themselves should not escape notice, and should reach Government before the rates are applied to individual field and holdings. I shall probably be asked, as I asked myself, why are the proposed rates not provisionally worked out? When it is considered that this would entail working them out on an average amount of 20,000 numbers for each settlement, it will readily be conceded that the Secretary of State wisely instructed this Government not to pave this path of the work performed until the rates were sanctioned by Government. Government would naturally be deterred from making alterations of a sweeping nature in detailed proposals. It will be much easier for Government, and much more useful to the ryot, if Government are made aware of any just criticism which he may submit to them before the rates are finally sanctioned. Criticism of the work of the department is not easy under any circumstances, for the simple reason, as I had the honour to state on a previous occasion, that it is guided by principles which have been carefully laid down, and from which any departure is hardly possible. When a village community has to consider the place assigned to it in a group, and the revenue which, in consequence, will be exerted from it, they will have no easy task before them. They will have to convince Government that in their case the system has not been accurately applied. Government cannot depart from the system without committing the greatest injustice. But if a village can show that its treatment constitutes a departure from the equality of taxation, which the survey and settlement operations aim at, Government will be quite ready to order their assessment in another circle or group. The figures which will be obtained by the application of the proposed rates to individual holdings will, of course, be approximate as long as reclassification constitutes a disturbing element. I may illustrate this by a simple example. Let us suppose that a ryot pays at this moment Rs. 2, and that the proposed new rates raises this to Rs. 3., he may eventually find that he is assessed at Rs. 3-2 or 2-14, as the case may be, reclassification having altered the relative values in the village upon which assessments are graduated. When reclassification becomes the exception, and ceases to be the adjunct of re-assessment, this will no longer be of any consequence. Meanwhile, for all practical purposes of comparison with the experience the ryots have of these operations, an intelligent ryot will not have much difficulty in making out how the village will be affected by the revision, and it will be the duty of the survey department to give him any information he may require. For instance, if an occupant wishes to know the exact area of his field, the village officers will be able to show him the "Pahani Sud" or inspection list which contains it. I have purposely abstained from entering into minute details, though it was only by mastering them that a decision in this very complex and difficult matter could be arrived at. Whether it will succeed or fail entirely depends upon the manner in which it is received and carried out by the ryots, in whose favour it has been enacted. It meets with the full concurrence of my two hon'ble colleagues, Mr. Peile and Mr. Melvill. This question and the grazing question were the last important matters which I had the privilege of settling with my hon'ble friend and colleague, Mr. Peile. I need not say that I attach to his opinion in this and on other similar matters the highest value, that I deeply regret having temporarily lost the benefit of his intimate knowledge of the various branches of the administration, and of his sound and temperate judgment.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

Among the papers presented to the Council were the following:—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1799, dated 16th September 1886, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to raise increased revenue from Town-duties." Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1801, dated 16th September 1886, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay General Clauses Bill. Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to amend Bombay Act III. of 1874 (the Hereditary Offices Act). Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to vest the Port of Karachi in a Trust. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, dated 13th September 1886, submitting some observations on and suggestions regarding Bill No. 6 of 1886 (the Boiler Inspection Bill), and several petitions regarding the Hereditary Offices Act Amendment Bill.

AMENDMENT OF THE HEREDITARY OFFICES ACT.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor, in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend Bombay Act III. of 1874, said: My Lord,—In the regretted absence of the Hon. Mr. Peile, I beg to move that the Bill No. 2 of 1885 be read a second time. This Bill has been twice referred to a select committee and both reports of the committee are now before the Council. The Hon. the Thakore of Limri, who was one of the dissentients to the first report, has since ceased to be a member of this Council; but before framing their second report, the committee had the advantage of the presence of the Hon. Mr. Ranade, during his recent temporary return to Poona. The object of this Bill is to introduce certain amendments into Bombay Act III. of 1874, the law which regulates the enjoyment of watans and the performance of the duties of watandars. It was the custom of former governments to remunerate their local revenue officers by means of grants of land, and of certain rights and perquisites. The property thus granted was called a "watan," and the members of a family to which any such property belonged were called "watandars." The grants were hereditary and were usually confirmed by sanads; but although this was so, the rulers of that time did not hesitate to confiscate any watan, if the watandars misbehaved or acted disloyally—the will and pleasure of the ruler supplying, in such cases, both the law and the authority to dispense it. On the accession of British rule, the rights of these numerous hereditary officers were duly recognized and respected. But instead of their being subject to the arbitrary will of the ruler for the time being, they gradually came under the sway of written regulations and fixed law. In one of the Regulations of Elphinstone's Code of 1827, an entire chapter is devoted to the subject of "Hereditary District and Village Officers," and one of the first sections of that chapter provides that "the allowances of an hereditary officer shall not be subject to alienation," and "shall not leave the family in which the office is vested." The need was, however, felt before many years, for an enactment to regulate the services of the hereditary officers, and to secure the due discharge of the duties for the performance of which so large a portion of State property had been assigned to these watandar families. For this purpose the Act XI. of 1843 was passed. That Act continued in operation for more than thirty years. During that period, the watandar families, under the peaceful security of British rule, rapidly expanded, and systematic procedure, which is the offspring of equitable government, soon gave rise to a practice of selecting the officiators in hereditary offices by rotation. To some extent, no doubt, this practice prevailed before the passing of Act XI. of 1843; but it resulted, I think, from the attempts made by Collectors to do justice to all the fit members in each family, who claimed the right of office, that this practice of rotation gradually obtained more and more recognition. Although the number of such claimants grew so great and the disputes between them so numerous and so interminable, that further legislation was loudly called for for the creation of a system, whereby the right of the several parties be once for all ascertained and recorded, and the right to officiate could be determined according to fixed rules. For this purpose a Committee was assembled, consisting of the two Revenue Commissioners, and of five experienced Collectors, and their recommendations were embodied in a Bill. That Bill, after several days' discussion in this Council, became Bombay Act III. of 1874, "The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act," or, as it is more commonly called, "The Watan Act." The Bill which we now have under consideration is for the amendment of this Act of 1874. The settlement of claims and disputes under it has already made great progress, and except in Guzerat, the peculiar circumstances of which province have necessitated a special measure, the Act is believed to be working well. The provisions of the Act are somewhat complicated, and it was inevitable that some errors and omissions should, in course of time, be found in them. The object of the present Bill is to amend those defects, without substantially altering the framework of the measure. I need not trouble the Council with minor points, but it is desirable that I should explain the principal matters with which the Bill deals. As I have stated, the Regulation of 1827 provided against the alienation of watan-property. Section 5 of the Act of 1874 is less restrictive, but it also disallows alienation without the sanction of Government, except to a watandar of the same watan. As the Select Committee have now proposed to amend this section, a watandar will be prevented from making any disposition of his interest in the watan-property, which will have effect beyond his own lifetime, without the sanction of Government. This limitation appears to be fair to all parties; and it is in accordance with the recognized principle that a watandar has only a life-interest in the watan. But it has been found that, in some instances, attempts have been made by watandars, invested under the Act of 1874 with representative rights, to dispose of those rights to distant members of their family, or even to members of some other family, who have shares in the same watan, thereby defeating the purposes of the Act and depriving their brethren of rights which, failing the persons actually invested with them, should belong to them. This course will, it is hoped, be in future prevented by clause (b) of the new section 5. Further there is a large class of hereditary officers whose services have been commuted, and doubt has been expressed whether section 5 of the Act is applicable to them. Hereditary officers are of two classes, district officers and village officers. The services of village officers are still necessary to the administration and are still retained by Government. With district hereditary officers, *i.e.*, deshmukhs, deshpandes and others, who are collectively styled "zamindars," it is otherwise. They and the deputies whom they furnished did not prove to be efficient servants in the taluka and district offices, and the gradual progress of the Revenue Survey rendered the services which they were capable of performing yearly less and less necessary. The villages and lands enjoyed by these officers being held by them for service, it would naturally follow that if the State thought fit to dispense with their services, it should resume their villages and lands. And, as a matter of law, it is distinctly laid down in the Acts relating to titles to hold lands wholly or partially exempt from land revenue, that lands held for service shall not be subject to the provisions of those Acts, but, shall be resumable under such rules as Government think fit from time to time to make. But Government were minded to pursue a liberal policy with these ancient zamindar families, and committees were appointed, presided over by the late Mr. St. John Gordon in the Dekkan and Konkan and S. M. Country, and by Mr. Pedder in Guzerat, who placed themselves in direct communication, with the district hereditary officers, and after ascertaining their wishes, recommended certain settlements which were afterwards sanctioned by Government. For the most part, the agreement come to was that in consideration of the zamindars paying to Government in perpetuity 5 or 6 annas in the rupee of the assessment of their holdings, Government would disclaim all future right to their services. The amount of the quit-rent differed in each district, and the terms agreed upon with Mr. Gordon's committee were not the same as those settled by Mr. Pedder's committee. One of the conditions which, at the suggestion of Government, Mr. Gordon's committee offered to the zamindars, was that "those who desired it, should be allowed to convert their watans into private property by the payment of an additional anna as nazarana." But when submitting their report on the Satara district, the first district in which Mr. Gordon's committee worked, they reported that they were "doubtful whether the privilege to be purchased by the payment of the anna nazarana would be considered by all in the light of a boon. In fact, some of the most influential watandars," they said, "anticipate that it would place them *more* at the mercy of their creditors, and therefore they would not accept it even as a gift;—whilst, on the other hand, others, indifferently situated, seem to desire it." But in Poona, the next district to which they turned their attention, Mr. Gordon's committee found the zamindars wholly disinclined to have their watans converted into private property. Mr. Gordon wrote:—"I now beg to add a third clause to the proposed settlement-sanad, to which the zamindars of Poona attach the greatest importance, as it provides for the continuance in perpetuity of their watans, without permitting the alienation to strangers of any portion of the estate." The proposed clause was to the effect that on payment of a nazarana of an additional anna, the zamindars should have conceded to them the right of adoption, without restriction as to the family. The terms of the settlement sanctioned for Satara and Poona were extended to all the districts in which Mr. Gordon's committee worked; and it is clear from the quotations which I have read, that at the zamindars' own request, Government consented that their watans should be as inalienable after the settlement as they had been previously. In the districts of Guzerat the case was different. The settlements made in some, at least, of those districts expressly made the watans transferable as private property. The effect of sub-section (2) of the new sec. 5 proposed by the select committee will be to keep faith with all parties. We propose to let the terms of any settlement made with zamindars have their full operation, whatever they may be, but if they do not expressly render any watan transferable like private property, then under this sub-section that watan will be incapable of alienation to the same extent as if the settlement had not been made. The next principal provision of the Bill supplies an important omission in Bombay Act III. of 1874. That Act repealed the section of the Regulation XVI., 1827, in which it was enacted that watan property shall not leave the family in which the office is vested, but did not substitute any provision for barring inheritance by, or through females

lectors should lie not to the Commissioners of Government, but to the District Courts and to the High Court. Now, under the law as it at present stands, as I understand, the civil courts are able to entertain suits by a person who wishes it to be declared that he is a member of a watan family, and, as such, is entitled to share in the privileges of the watan, but the question with which the Collector has to deal is, who are representative watandars, that is to say, who are, according to the custom of the watan, entitled to serve? Now, I think that the revenue officers, who visit the villages and enquire on the spot and are well acquainted with the customs of these watans, are much better qualified to deal with those questions than the civil courts can be. And for the same reason I think that the Commissioners and the Government with all the revenue experience at its disposal is better able to deal with appeals in these cases than either the District Courts or High Courts will be. I state this not only as a member of the select committee, but as an old judge of the High Court. In the former capacity I must honestly say that I have found myself painfully ignorant of most things connected with the custom of the watan, and I doubt whether as a judge of the High Court I could arrive at a satisfactory decision in such matters, even with all the assistance no doubt that I should receive from the members of the Bar, who perhaps are not much better informed on the subject than myself. Another reason why I think the change undesirable is that investigations have been already carried out to a great extent, and I think it would not be wise to introduce a new system and a new set of principles and make them applicable to those investigations which have not yet taken place on the principle that it is never advisable to change horses in crossing a stream. The only other point to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade—I will not say dissents, but regrets that the opinion of the majority is not altogether in harmony with his own—is the enumeration of offences in the schedule of the Bill. As Mr. Naylor has pointed out, the principle of making the whole watan liable to forfeiture for the offence of the representative watan or his deputy is not a new one. It is clearly stated in sec. 60 of the original Act that when any representative watandar or any deputy or substitute appointed by him is convicted by any Court of Session of any offence in the discharge of his official duties, it shall be liable for Government to direct the forfeiture of the whole or any part of the watan or the profits thereof. To this offence we have added offences against the State in the first place, and to that Mr. Ranade in his minute does not object, but says in regard to the amended section they are still too harsh and severe. We have also added offences, such as the harbouring of outlaws, or assisting them to evade justice. Considering that offences of this kind can hardly be committed by a patel without the knowledge of the whole village, I think Government might fairly have the power of forfeiting, when such offences are committed, the whole emoluments which are given expressly for the maintenance of order in the village.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin said: With your Excellency's permission, I will submit to the Council some remarks on a few of the provisions of the Bill on which there were dissensions in the last committee. One is not so very important—I mean the question of the authority to which appeals should be referred. We prefer the civil courts to the revenue officers for one great reason, they are governed by certain procedure and laws, and they admit counsel, and they are not allowed to depart from the established rules of procedure and law. This the revenue officers are apt to do, and, if my experience does not belie me, they do so. They have a kind of dislike to law and for rules of procedure. They like to be summary and sometimes arbitrary. If we have some assurance that the revenue officers, or the authorities under this Bill, would adhere to the well-established procedures for administration of justice, and would adhere to the law of evidence and to the laws of the country in deciding, cases in my opinion there would not be the slightest objection for the people going to them with their appeals. I would rather prefer the officers to the civil courts, because ii will become very costly to put in operation its cumbersome machinery, but I would rather have the latter where there is principle of justice than that cases should be decided in an arbitrary or summary way. I will not say anything more on this point. It is the second part of the Bill to which the Hon. Mr. Ranade objects, and to which in fact he still objects. It is to amended section 60 of Act 3 of 1874, which empowers Government at their discretion to forfeit the whole of the watan for the offence committed by one of the shareholders in the watan. I have heard the object for this extraordinary provision in the Bill, but I am not satisfied with it. I must say that I think the provision is opposed to justice, and, what is much more, it is opposed to good policy. The subject of watans is said to be regulated more by policy than strict justice. I am aware that the matter has been discussed in the Council and two select committees, and my apology in addressing the Council is that I am to vote on the motion before the Council, and, as I feel a strong objection to the provisions I have just referred to, it is due to honourable members and myself that I should explain the grounds of my objection. It is possible that I may bring forward some of the grounds, which have already been discussed by the Council, but, as I have had no time to obtain and read the reports of previous discussions, I trust that your Excellency will excuse me. I need not remind honourable members that, though Act III. of 1874 relates to all hereditary watans, what the Council has at present chiefly, if not wholly, to deal with, are the village patel watans. I shall, therefore, confine my observations to this class of watans. I suspect that the difference of opinion in the Council regarding the provision of the Bill, which is the subject of my remarks, is due to the absence of a common understanding as to what a watan is and what it is not. At any rate, I, for one, differ from the view, which I believe prevails in certain quarters, that a watan is simply and purely remuneration for service absolutely at the disposal of Government. It is, therefore, necessary for me to attempt to establish a common understanding on the point between honourable members who are for passing section 60 as it stands in the Bill, and their opponents. The question, then, is, "Is a watan purely and simply remuneration for service paid in a manner different from the usual cash payment?" I have no hesitation in saying that it is not such remuneration. It is not of the nature of the remuneration paid to a mamlutdar or a karkoon. Then what is it? Is it not private property of the holders? This question also I feel no hesitation in answering in the negative. It is not private property in the sense in which a house or a cow is the private property of its owner. Both these definitions are not correct, and the true definition of watan lies between the two. In other words, I maintain that a watan is composed of service-remuneration and private property, both the component parts being subject to such regulation by the State as will ensure efficient service and maintain those rights and privileges of the watandars which, from their origin and by the traditions and customs of centuries, have become vested in them. This is not a theory of mine. I would remind honourable members of the circumstances under which patel watans are created. A patel obtained his watan not as a mamlutdar or police inspector receives his appointment. A patel was not selected from among the favourites of the court or court officials and sent to govern a village. Speaking from what I know of Gujarat patels, most of them are descendants of persons who rendered to the State valuable service, for which the watans were granted. And what were the services they rendered? In the majority of cases they were the persons who established villages and brought large tracts of waste lands under cultivation. I need not remind honourable members of the difficulties and risks which a person has to face, who undertakes to bring large tracts of land under cultivation and to establish a village for the purpose. What I wish to impress on you is that such difficulties and risks would not be undertaken by mercenaries, or by men who had nothing to expect but the pay of a karkoon or agent liable to be discharged at any moment. No, the men who established villages and increased the revenue of the State, received the substantial reward of a hereditary watan. Besides, the patels were the *de facto* governors of their villages. They were not then harrassed, as their decendants now are, with hard and multifarious work. They paid the *jamma* of the Sirkar in one lump sum, and managed the affairs of their villages with the assistance of a well-organized village-constitution without any interference from the Government. If I mistake not, you will find instances in which village communities, headed by patels, resisted Government officials by force of arms. They were servants of the State in this sense only, that they were responsible to the State for the *jamabndi* of the village, and, also, though in a loose way, for the good administration of village affairs. Thus watans in former times were not granted for service to be rendered, but both for that and also as a reward for past valuable services. Besides, the British Government itself, which has destroyed much of the old village constitution, has throughout recognized and acted upon the original character of the watan grants, a character which combines in itself remuneration for service and private property. How has it done so? As all the shareholders in a watan cannot be called upon or allowed to perform service simultaneously, the Government requires each to officiate in rotation for a term of years, and very properly taxes the whole watan in order to give him sufficient remuneration, the remainder of the watan-income being divided among the shareholders according to the share of each by inheritance. This has been, and is at present, the practice, which has been in recent years sanctioned by law. There are two important points in this one is, that those shareholders who perform no service receive their shares of the watan-income, and the second is that they receive their shares according to the law of inheritance. This goes far to prove that what remains out of the income of a watan, after the officiator's salary has been deducted, is not of the nature of remuneration for service, but that it is of the nature of private property of the watandars. Then I would refer honourable members to the provision of Act III. of 1874, which sanctions commutation of watans. That Act authorizes the Collector to relieve the holder of a watan, his heirs, and successors in perpetuity of their liability to perform service on such terms as may be agreed upon by the Collector and the watandar. And, as a matter of fact, taluka and district watandars have been relived of their service on their having agreed to surrender to Government portions of their income, they enjoying the remaining portions in perpetuity, some subject to conditions and others without any. The conditions are, however, of the nature of entail, preserving the watan in the family, but, in other respects, and so far as the Government is concerned, the commuted watans have become the private property of the watandars in perpetuity, subject to no service or any change over and above that mutually agreed upon between the Collector and the watandar at the time of commutation. In the settlement effected under that Act, the value of the service performed by the watandars has been assessed at 4 annas, or more, in the rupee, but I believe in no case more than 8 annas. What does this show? Does it not prove that the Government have admitted private property in a watan? or, in other words, that a watan is not a mere salary or remuneration for service absolutely at the disposal of the Government, but that it combines in itself such remuneration with rights of private property belonging to the holders? If honourable members are satisfied on this point, they will at once see how opposed to any principle of justice and equity the amended section 60 is, which empowers the Government to confiscate the whole of the watan, when one of the shareholders in it is convicted of any of the offences specified in the schedule attached to the Bill. The object of the clause is said to be to attach to, and enforce from, all the shareholders of a watan joint reponsibility in matters of certain offences. But the principle of joint responsibility as a principle of law is so extreme, that it ought to be resorted, and, as a matter of fact, it is resorted to in rare and extraordinary cases, when under the ordinary law, the police fail to detect individual culprits. This joint responsibility is imposed upon a community when, that community is habitually lawless, or when, owing to its behaviour, crimes and offenders cannot be detected and evidence of crime cannot be traced. Is there anything of this nature in the cases contempated in section 60? I have no hesitation in saying that to apply the principle of joint responsibility to the cases contemplated in that section would be a most flagrant misuse of that principle. In a case which would fall under that section, the real culprit would have been detected and convicted, but instead of his being punished individually, Government would have power to punish the whole body of shareholders, though they might be as innocent as the Government itself. I would remind honourable members that the framers of our excellent Penal Code have not provided such exceptional punishments, even for offences against the State. In this respect the provision of section 60 under advertance is such a striking contrast with the law relating to offences which are committed with the intention of overthrowing the Government, that I must quote here section 121 of the Penal Code. It runs as follows:—"Whoever wages war against the Queen or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, and shall forfeit all his property." I beg to draw the attention of honourable members, that for the most heinous crime of waging war against the Sovereign, a man forefeits his own property; and that the property of his brothers and uncles remains untouched. Let us look at section 60 from another point of view. For all the offences specified in scedule II. of the Bill, punishments are provided in the Penal Code: and for such of them as are committed by public servants, special and heavy punishments are provided. These provisions of the Penal Code apply to the whole body of public servants, of which village patels form but an inferior and subordinate class. Why should there be exceptional legislation providing for this class still heavier punishments while the other servants of Government, some of whom are capable of committing the same offences, and on a much larger scale too, are left to be dealt with by the ordinary penal law? I should think, under the circumstances, that if a special penal law be necessary in the case of village patels, a provision for the forfeiture of the offender's own share of the watan in addition to the punishment provided for in the Penal Code would be amply adequate; but I deprecate all special legislation unless it is absolutely necessary. If you pass this Bill you will create this anomaly, that while such inferior and subordinate servants of Government have a special law providing for special punishments for certain offences committed by them, you will leave a large class of public servants who may be guilty of the same offences, and who have opportunities of committing them on a much larger scale than the patels, to be dealt with by the ordinary law of the country. I have submitted the above views on the measure before us from the points of view of justice and equity. When one speaks of justice in connection with legislative measures, one does not use the term in its narrow technical sense, but in the broad sense of equity and moral obligation. I beg leave now to say a few words from another point of view, viz., the point of view of good policy. Those honourable members who have taken part in mofussil administration as distinguished from the affairs of presidency towns, know that village patels are a most useful but at the same time the worst paid class of public servants. As I have already said, the patels of a village in the times of the village communities were, so to speak, the governors, and, in a rude sense, the constituted governors of the village, but during the last sixty years or so of the British rule, the village constitution has been radically changed, and the patels have been converted into a sort of maid of all work. The duties of a patel now-a-days are equally hard and responsible. He is held responsible by numberless and complicated laws. He is held responsilbe by circular orders issued by Government and its officers from the Commissioner down to a mahalkurri and an inspector of police. I do not think that there is any department of the Administration which can do without the services of the patel, add to this the tours of the different districts officers who, but for the assistance of the village patels, would not be able to get carts and supplies so readily and to move about the districts so rapidly. I trust I have said enough to show what a useful public servant the patel is, and what hard and incessant work he has to perform. I trust honourable members will agree with me when I say he does this work, as a rule, in a remarkably satisfactory manner. And why? Because the word watan acts like magic upon him; he loves his watan as he loves his life. He would undergo any hardship or any loss of other property to retain it. He has inherited it from his ancestors; it gives him a high social status in the village community, and makes him the official head of the village. Altogether, the actual advantages of possessing a watan, the traditions and sentiments which cluster round it, make the village patel what he is. There may be large watans here and there, but, generally speaking, the service remuneration of the patel, especially in Gujarat, is too small for the efficiency and honesty with which he performs his duties. This he does, not for the sake of the service remuneration (because there are many patels who would not be worse off for losing that remuneration), but for the sake of the watan. It is really astonishing how the land and other village revenue of the whole presidency is collected by the patels and sent to the talooka treasuries by the hands of village Mahars or village watchmen, who themselves, in the majority of cases, are inferior watandars. Contrast this with the number of well-disciplined and armed police and military required to guard Government treasure at talooka towns and large cities. One often sees a treasure box on its way from the Collector's office to the paymaster of a regiment living not more than half a mile distant guarded by soldiers, whereas the whole of the land revenue of the Presidency is collected by village patels and sent in charge of the faithful village Mahars or Wurtunias to the talooka treasurics, situated in many cases ten miles or more. I have seen Matar women trudging along with money bags on their heads to talooka treasuries. Though the old constituiton of the village has been changed, it still exists in the traditions and sentiments which the patels and other servants of the village cherish dearly, and from which the Government derives the greatest benefit in the shape of efficient and honest service at a very cheap cost. I think, with all deference to the promoters of the Bill before us, that amended section 60 of Act III. of 1874 is calculated to interfere with this state of things, and, in course of time, to do a great harm. Thus, on the grounds of policy also I deprecate the amended section 60 as it stands in the Bill. I would suggest for the consideration of the Council that the words "of the whole or" be omitted from the section; or a clause to the following effect be added to it, "the power invested in the Governor in Council, to direct the forfeiture of the whole of the watan shall be exercised only in those cases in which the Governor in Council has reasonable grounds to believe that shareholders, others than the offending shareholder, were cognizant of the offender's intention to commit the offence, but did not take steps to prevent it, or their bthaivour otherwise in connection with the commission of the offence was so culpable as to call for the exercise of that power." I am glad to find that, in stating the object of the provision which I consider so objectionable, it has admitted that qualifications such as I have suggested have been contemplatory, and why, therefore, were they not embodied?

The Hon. Rao Bahadur M. W. Barve supported Mr. Shahbudin's arguments, and urged the acceptance of the suggested reservations, if the new section could not be omitted altogether.

The second reading of the Bill passed unopposed, and on its being considered in detail,

Mr. Naylor pointed out that for any motion to amend an Act required two days' notice. It would be necessary to suspend the rule before the Hon Kazi Shahbudin could submit his amendment. He continued: I have some strong objections to urge. I will state to your Excellency the grounds of these objections. There are undoubtedly some cases of the nature that the Hon. Kazi Shahbudin has explained, *viz.*, where certain persons holding watan powers obtained permission to found a village, and on condition of founding a village and attracting cultivators received the watan of that village. But I cannot follow the hon'ble member in saying that the watan was given as a consideration of his past services as well as to his future services. The bargain was "If you found a village and attract villagers, you shall become the watandar of that village." The meaning of a watan has been regarded as property granted by the State for certain specific services to be rendered to the State, and in every record of the Revenue Department these lands are entered as *chakri badal*, which the Hon. Kazi Shahbudin will admit is on account of service. With regard to the commutation settlements having been an admission on the part of Government that such watans are, partially at least, private property, I have perused the correspondence entered into regarding the contract between Government and the holders of a district watan, and there certainly was no intention on the part of Government of making any such admission, and there is nothing that I can see in the facts of the contract which implies any such admission. Government, in a spirit of liberality, finding these officers separated, as they were all over the country, were of highly respectable families, and were yet growing day by day more useless to them, offered, on the acceptance of certain conditions, that they would be free of any future obligations of service. They accepted these conditions, and are now in the possession of their property without any obligation of service, but that property was not before these settlements any more private property than the watans of the existing village officers are private property. With reference to the new clause which the hon'ble member proposes to add to section 60, and which the Hon'ble Mr. Barve has also advocated, I would say that it assumes Government in the exercise of power which has been conferred upon it by this section will depart from all principles of right and justice, and will with their eyes open to its injustice forfeit the property of those who are perfectly innocent. I need not say that the general opinion of the course which Government pursues in such cases is not that, and the history of the past forty years through which the provision has been enforced does not warrant any such distrust of the Government or the future conduct of Government of this presidency. Further than that I may say that although in civil and criminal courts the right of appeal has attached to it a certain amount of finality, that is not the case with the decision of a local court, the right of appeal lies in the first instance to the Government of India, and from them to the Secretary of State. If the complainants do not even then obtain what they consider to be justice, there is still the High Court of Parliament to which they can appeal. Natives are well aware that all these means of obtaining redress against any erroneous or unjust decision of the local Government may possibly pass, and I cannot admit that there is the slightest need for the proposed addition. I would suggest to your Excellency that the proper course, if the hon. member wishes to press his proposal, is that he should make a motion for postponing the consideration of the Bill in order that he may have an opportunity of giving due notice.

His Excellency the President: There are no proposals from the minority of the Select Committee?

The Honourable Mr. Melvill: No, they proposed no amendment.

His Excellency the President: And this matter has been twice considered by the Select Committee?

The Hon. Mr. Melvill: Yes. Mr. Ranade merely expresses his regret that the majority did not see their way to adopt the suggestions of the minority on these two points.

His Excellency the Governor, under the circumstances, declined to suspend the rule, which would mean further delay. Was the amendment in a form in which it might be put?

The Hon'ble Kazi Shahbudin: I am afraid not.

His Excellency the President: I wish to observe that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade simply says that he signs the report with two reservations, but he does not object to the Bill as it stands. Perhaps the simplest way to get out of this difficulty would be to put it in this way: that the members voting in favour of an adjournment would be in favour of an amendment which would eventually be produced.

The Hon. Kazi Shahbudin: Not necessarily, my Lord; they would be in favour of considering or discussing it.

His Excellency the President: I mean that after all that has been said about it, to adjourn really means a proposal to reconsider this measure, and that, having heard the observations for Mr. Naylor, we are quite capable of deciding the question now. That I think is a fair way of doing it. Therefore I shall simply take the vote on the question of adjournment, and that will show the hon'ble member his speech has not been made in vain.

The proposal for an adjournment was negatived by five votes to three, Sir William Wedderburn voting in the minority with the Honbles Kazi Shahbudin and Barve.

The Bill then passed its third reading.

Our report of the proceedings on the Bills and Orders of the day we hold over until to-morrow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Akbar 1,440 tons, Capt R. Collin sailed to-day for Moulmein, with ballast.

THE steam-ship Sorrento, 1,775 tons, Captain J. T. Rogers, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Yesso, 1,381 tons, Captain J. K Brotherton, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Dunedin, 1,417 tons, Captain J. P Cumming, sailed yesterday for Malta and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE barque Brisbane, 395 tons, Captain S. D. Malin arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 20 casks rum.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steam-ship Khiva, 1,409 tons, Captain S. Bason, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong (Sept 17) with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Umballa, 1,239 tons, Captain G. F. Withers, sailed yesterday for coasts and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Maj and Mrs. Leed. For Marmagao—Mr. T. G. French. For different ports—107 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain G. MacKerness, sailed to-day for Kattywar coasts and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Lt.-Col. T. M. Ward, Mr. Paul E. Slipp, Capt. J. Chupester, Lt. E. Bell, Lt. M. H. Munn, and 72 men and three women, and asst. apothy. V. E. Fernandes. For Verawal—Miss Jackson. For different ports—64 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

7TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Bengal	2521	W. B. Anderson	A	P. & O. Co.
" Romania	2307	J. Harris	B	Graham & Co.
" Khiva			C	P. & O. Co.
" Zambesi			D	P. & O. Co.
" Sorrento	1775	J. F. Rodger	E	F., Muir & Co.
" Yesso	1381	Brother ton	F	F., Muir & Co.
" Akbar			G	
" Abana			H J	
" Clan Mac gregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	K	F., Muir & Co.
" Tiverton			L	
" Cy. of Selop	1385	L. Rice	M	The Captain.
" Lalpoora	414	W. Whitted	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
" St. Dunstan			O	
" Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	P	R. Bononji.
" Dunedin	1417	J. P. Crimings	Ibis	J. Mackintosh.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
7	Khiva (s)	Bason	Hongkong, Sept. 17.
	H.M.S. Euphrates	Paget	Portsmouth, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	Yesso (s)	Brotherton	Antwerp.
	Sorrento (s)	Rogers	Hull.
	Sator	Nielson	Coconada.
	Umballa (s)	Withers	Coasts and Calcutta.
	Dunedin (s)	Cumming	Malta and Havre.
	Akbar (s)	Collin	Moulmein.

The steamer Pachumba, Mackerness obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.

The steamer St. Dunstan, began to load yesterday for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
3 Argo (s) .....Constanz ..Colombo, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3.—Steamer Kilwa and Barque Alsace et Lorraine,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WIN-LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Oct. 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Infantry—Lieut-Col (Bt-Col) C S Sturt to be Col, with the Colonel's allowance, from the 30th Sept 1886.

The undermentioned medical officers having completed twelve years' service to be Surgns-Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Surgn Dhanjisha Navroji Parakh and John Lucas, MD, 30th Sept 1886.

The services of Surgn A W F Street, IMS, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Surgn-Major J P Stratton, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Govr-Genl, Rajputana, for special duty.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Capt (Bt-Major) O'Moore Creagh, VC, 2nd Oct 1886.

The following direct appointment is made:—5th Bom Cavy (Jacob-ka-Risala)—Sardar Shamsher Singh to be Jamadar on probation.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut W B Piers, SC, Col F T Humfrey, SC, Lieut-Col G C Hogg, Cavy, Lieut-Col H N Reeves, SC, and Major C M Browne, Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Surgn-Major G A Maconachie, MD, IMD, six months, medical certificate; Col T E Strong, S C, six months, medical certificate; and Surgn-Major R Boustead, MD, IMD, till 18th Feb 1887, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service subject to H M's approval:—Major C. A. Owen, Cavalry, 1st Oct 1886.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J W Wray and Mr. W. Lee-Warner, CS, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 21st ult.

Lieut M B Salmon, SC, Fourth Assist Pol Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days.

Major J M Hunter, S C, Special Assist Pol Agent and President, Junagad-Mangrol Commission, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 5557, of the 22nd Sept 1886, on the 23rd idem.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T S Hamilton is appointed, on his being relieved by Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana till further orders.

Rao Saheb Rajaram Vishwanath, Mamlatdar of Bhiwndi in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the district of Thana.

Capt C C Hodgkinson, 20th Inft, has been appointed to officiate as Cant Magte at Hyderabad, with effect from the 6th Sept 1886.

Capt Hodgkinson is also appointed to be a Magte of the First Class, under Sect 12 of Act X. of 1882 within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Hyderabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C C Hodgkinson, Offg Cant Magte of Hyderabad, to be also Supt of Bazaars for the Cant of Hyderabad.

Rao Saheb Vaman Narayan Rahurkar delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Panvel in the Thana Dist on the 20th ult. Messrs A K Oliver and C E G Crawford respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Registrar to the Appellate Side of the High Court on the 24th ult.

Azam Vishnu Pandurang Joshi, Mahalkari of Murgod, taluka Parasgad in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Belgaum.

Azam Krishnaji Shrinivas, Sar-Karkun of taluka Sampgaon in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Belgaum.

Azam Shamrao Anant Latkar, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Valva in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Satara.

Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Bhide, Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Nandurbar in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Khandesh.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dorabji Edulji Gimi, BA, Head Master of the Kathiawar High School, is appointed sub pro tem Educational Inspr Northern Div, in the fourth grade, during the absence of Mr E Giles on special duty as Educational Inspr in Sind.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon Mr Justice Raymond West MA, FRGS, LLD, Barrister-at-Law, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, vice the Hon Mr Pelle, resigned.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W E Young, to be sub pro tem Second Assist Collr and Mr. Ardesir Jehangir Wadia, to be sub pro tem Third Assist Collr of Customs, during the absence of Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, till further orders.

Mr J Elphinston is permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, with effect from the 3rd Nov 1886.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Berrie, Assist Supdt, Sind Revenue Survey, to be Assist Settlement Officer for the Sind Revenue Survey, with effect from the 4th June 1886.

Mr M C Gibb, CS, acted as Collr and Magte of the district of Broach and Dist Registrar, Broach, from 21st Aug to 7th Sept 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr R Thom, First Class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for nine months, from 11th Sept 1886.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Bijapur Dist.—Mr Ramchandra Bodhrao, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bagalkot, from 29th July to 11th Sept 1886; and Mr Narayan Gundo, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sindgi, from 14th to 25th Aug 1886.

Sholapur Dist.—Mr Bhagvat Bhaskar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur, from 3rd to 5th Sept 1886.

Kanara Dist.—Mr Venkatrao Shankar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Haliyal, from 2nd to 25th July and from 29th July to 22nd Aug 1886; and Mr. Venkatrao Balkrishna, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bhatkal, from 22nd Aug to 1st Sept 1886.

Kolaba Dist.—Mr Moreshvar Dinkar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pen, from 7th to 11th July 1886.

Thana Dist—Mr Trimbak Sakharam, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bassein, from 13th Octr 1885 to 31st July 1886.

Satara Dist.—Mr Shambhu Daji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Karad, from 13th to 16th May 1886; and Mr Vaman Balvant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Koregaon, on 18th and 19th Aug, 1886.

Dharwar Dist.—Mr. Mangesh Nilkant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Hangal, from 31st July to 5th Aug 1886.

Thana Dist. Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra, Offg Sub-Registrar of Umbargaon, from 7th to 10th Sept 1886.

Mr W. H. Cumming, Assist Supt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India, an extension of leave on sick certificate for three months.

Mr G F Sheppard, CS, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Pending the return to duty of the Hon J B Richey, CSI, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr T D Makenzie, C S, to act as Chief Secy to Govt with charge of the Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Depts.

Mr A Shewan, CS, to act as Secy to Govt with charge of the Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Depts, continuing to act as Secy to the Council of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr P C H Snow, CS, to act as Under-rSecy to Govt in the Political, Judicial and Educational Depts.

Surgn J B Eaton, Offg Assist Civil Surgn, Poona, is appointed to act as Medical Officer in charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona, in addition to his own duties.

Assist Surgn Barjorji Ardeshar is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Thana, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgn J W T Anderson, transferred to the Military Dept for service in Burma.

Assist Surgn D Cardoz is promoted from the Third to the Second Class of Assist Surgns, with effect from the 20th Sept 1886.

Assist Surgn Tuljaram Chunilal Khandvala, LM & S, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Kaira, vice Surgn D C Davidson, LRCP, LRCS, transferred to the Mily Dept for service in Burma.

Surgn-Major G Bainbridge, LRCP., MRCS., LSA, Civil Surgn, Karachi, was appointed to perform the current duties of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration Dist, in addition to his own, from 12th Aug to 9th Sept 1886, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F L Sprott, Assist Engr, Second Grade, and Rao Saheb Parashram Krishna Chitale, LCE., Assist Engr, Third Grade, have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed in paragraphs 9 to 11, Chapter II., of the P W Code.

Rao Saheb Parashram Krisha Chitale, LCE is promoted to Assist Engr, Second Grade, with effect from the 9th Sept 1886.

Mr A Hill, Assist Engr, First Grade, has passed an examination in Marathi according to the standard prescribed in Govt Resolution No. 379E—1418, dated 30th Sept 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr A F Maconachie delivered over and Mr M P Khareghat received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr and Magte, First Class, Ahmedabad, on the 21th inst.

Mr H A Hughes, Assist Collr, Khandesh, delivered over and Mr Lamb, Forest Settlement Officer, Khandesh, received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Northern Divn of Khandesh, on the 20th Sept 1886.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna Vinze, Chitnis to the Collr of Nasik, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Niphad, during the absence of Rao Saheb Mahadeo Balkrishna Ghasnavis on audit duties in the Poona Dist, or until further orders.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	... Rs. 97	13
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	... ,, 100	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	... ,, 102	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan)	102	14
4	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	...	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	...	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity	...	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	...	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	..	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs.	100	0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent.	of 1865 (1885)	...	Paid off
6	Per Cent.	of 1866 (1886)	...	100 0
6	Per Cent.	of 1867 (1887)	...	102 0
6	Per Cent.	of 1870 (1889)	...	103 0
6	Per Cent.	of 1872 (1891)	...	103 8
5	Per Cent.	of 1878 (1908)	...	99 8
5	Per Cent.	of 1884-5 (1905)	...	99 8
5	Per Cent.	of 1885-6 (1915)	...	100 0
5	Per Cent.	of 1886-7 (1916)	...	100 4
4½	Per Cent.	of 1882 (1902)	...	95 0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent.	of 1881	...	97 6
5½	Per Cent.	of 1886	...	104 12

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent.	of 1881 (1912)	Rs.	100 0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent.	of 1881 (1888)	... Rs.	102 0
5½	Per Cent.	of 1881 (1892)	... ,,	103 0
5½	Per Cent.	of 1881 (1896)	... ,,	104 0
5½	Per Cent.	of 1881 (1900)	... ,,	104 8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent.	1882 (1887)	Asiatic	...Noml.
7	Per Cent.	1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	...101 0
8	Per Cent.	1882 (1892)	Canal Press	...103 0
5	Per Cent.	1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	... 95 0
5	Per Cent.	1881 (1890)	Do. do.	... 95 0
7	Per Cent.	1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	... 97 0
7	Per Cent.	1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8	Per Cent.	1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	103 0
8	Per Cent.	... ...	Gessery Jute Mills	Noml.
7	Per Cent.	1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	...101 0
7	Per Cent.	1883 (1888)	Howrah Mills	...103 0
6	Per Cent.	1881 (1888)

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

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Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

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Agents.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACTS FROM 60TH ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW BUSINESS.

2,732 New proposals receved for Assurance amounted to £1,510,245

2,403 Policies issued assuring £1,260,137

The POLICIES issued by the STANDARD during the past five years exceed both in number and amount those granted by any other Scottish Life Office.

CLAIMS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Policy-Holders during the year was £545,197.

ACCOUNTS.

The REVENUE for the year was upwards of £900,000, and the FUNDS now amount to £6,592,973.

Full information regarding the Company's different Schemes of Assurance may be obtained on application, and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Branch, 38, Elphinstone Circle.

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The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable admixture with Aerated Waters.

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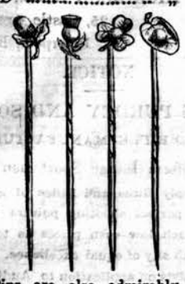

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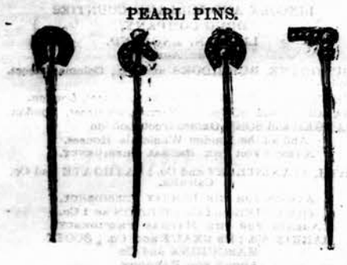

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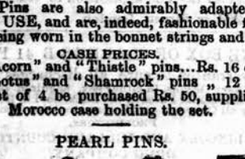

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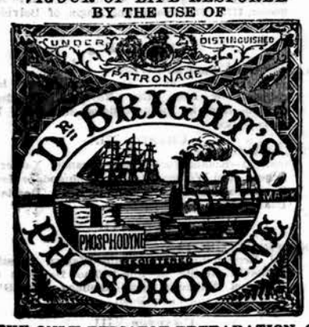

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Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

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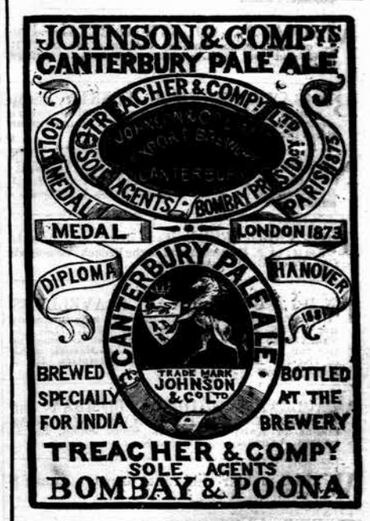

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